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WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1958



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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958.

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., M. & F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M & F.I. & Smoke
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M & F.I. & Smoke

Trainee Public Health Inspector:

A.M.T. JOHNSON.

Departmental Clerk:

MISS A. TURNER.

The Divisional Health Office,
Mortomley Hall,
High Green,
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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year ended 31st December, 1958.

To the Chairman and members of the Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1958. The report follows on similar lines to that for last year.

The Minister has asked Medical Officers of Local Health Authorities for some information about the domiciliary health services, particularly with regard to help for the elderly sick and infirm. He has also asked for some brief review of the manner in which the Local Health Services have functioned during the first decade of the operation of the National Health Service Act. The above information will be given by the County Medical Officer. I have added my comments here concerning the domiciliary health service as it affects this Division. The increase in the service here can be judged by comparing the figures for 1958 with those for 1949. The Minister also asks that in connection with food hygiene we should indicate any prosecutions which were instituted in connection with the various regulations. There was none so far as this district was concerned.

The report, as usual, contains a series of tables and statistics, with comment where necessary. As has been my habit in the past I am including in this report again some details of the extent to which the Part III services of the Local Health Authority are used in the Wortley Rural District.

The Vital Statistics for the year are good. The Birth Rate has increased again, from 13.6 to 14.8, but it is still not such a good rate as that for the rest of the Country. This is the highest Birth Rate we have had since 1952, when the figure was similarly 14.8. The corrected Birth Rate for the year is 14.9. The Crude Death Rate has fallen again, and at 10.8 per 1,000 of the population it is a better rate than that for the rest of the Country. The corrected Death Rate is 10.9. Again, as in previous years, we find that the principal cause of death was Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (including Coronary Disease), which accounted for 200 of the total of 516 deaths. Together with the Vascular Diseases of the Nervous

System, those two principal causes accounted for over 50% of the deaths. The next highest group of principal causes of death was Cancer (including Leukaemia), which accounted for 89 deaths, and there were 71 deaths due to Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Influenza). Carcinoma of the lung and bronchus accounted for 13 of the 89 deaths of that group, a reduction of 2 compared with the figure for 1957.

During the year we have tried to interest young people, particularly, in the question of smoking and its relation to Lung Cancer. Opportunities have been taken to speak to the younger people when the chance was afforded to us, and it was my privilege to give a talk to the senior children in one of the Schools. It is a difficult exercise to talk on this subject to young people, particularly those who have already begun the practice of smoking. I think, from what I have heard, the propaganda might have some success in at least delaying commencement of the habit by those who up to now have not begun to smoke. This is a subject where example has to play a part, but one feels rather handicapped when one tries to point out to young folks just what the dangers might be, only to be told by these same young folks that their parents smoke, their Uncles and Aunts do and Grandparents, and if they switch on the Television or go to the Cinema, invariably smoking is one of the normal activities of the actors and actresses on the screen. I am still hopeful that insidious propaganda measures on the part of the health team will ultimately reduce the amount of excessive smoking and, if not cutting the habit completely, at least cutting it down to a reasonable limit.

There were altogether 14 accidental deaths, 3 involving motor vehicles and 11 others. These 11 deaths occurred as a result of accidents in the home and/or Hospital, 7 of which were due to falls, 4 people aged 80/90 years and 3 in the 55/70 age group. The other 4 were due to Asphyxia in persons varying in age from a baby to 50 years of age. Three of those deaths occurred in Hospital, all due to falls. It seems that the number of deaths from falls, particularly in elderly people, is increasing. The tendency to fall increases with age, and if death does not intervene when an old person falls there is at least a certain amount of permanent disability. The most recent statistics for fatal home accidents, which was in the year 1957, tell us that falls are the most frequent cause of accidental death in the home. In England and Wales alone 4,165 people died from this cause, and 503 in Scotland. Of this total of 4,668, 4,217 were over 65. There are so many things which might cause an elderly person to slip, trip, or become giddy and fall, and it is so necessary to be ever watchful in a home where elderly people reside, to make sure that there are no traps which would catch out the elderly person.

The Stillbirth Rate is still too high. Last year we were fairly happy that the rate was lower than it had been for some time but this year it has increased quite considerably and at 26.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths it is much worse than that for the rest of the Country and for

the Administrative County of the West Riding. If one were to judge by the Stillbirth statistics solely for this district one would get a wrong impression of the general trend. We are dealing with a relatively small number of the population and it gives a much clearer picture to study the County figures and probably the national figures. They are relatively high, but the figures for England and Wales are falling and have been for the last year or two. This does not mean that we want to deny that there is a problem which will require much study and thought. I mentioned last year in my report that the National Birthday Trust Fund were just concluding, throughout England and Wales and Scotland, a short perinatal mortality survey. It was hoped that this might give us a lead into the cause of death in early infancy. There is bound to be some association between deaths in early infancy and stillbirths, and we are looking forward to the report of this survey which, at the time of preparation of this document, had not come to hand.

The Infantile Death Rate is very much more encouraging this year than it was last year, and at 19.9 per 1,000 live births it is much better than that for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales. In fact, it is the second lowest infantile mortality rate in the Wortley Rural District since statistics were kept. There were altogether 14 deaths, of which 10 were due to prematurity and congenital deformities, conditions which at this stage one might say were not preventable; but there were 4 deaths, 3 due to infections (2 respiratory and 1 gastro-intestinal) and one accident, where an open verdict was returned. It is always a disappointment to have to report the loss of young life through conditions caused by acquired infections. Those young children are wide open to infections such as those which involve the respiratory tract and the gastro-intestinal tract, and it is so important that every care should be taken to protect them from infections. In a family where there is a member suffering from a common cold or some unaccounted for gastro-intestinal upset it is so important to make sure that that person does not get near the infant until the infection has been cleared up.

The Infectious Diseases picture for the year was very much brighter on the whole than in recent previous years. This is principally due to the relatively low incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough. Scarlet Fever cases were up slightly, but the largest number of cases in our Infectious Diseases tables were due to infections of the gastro-intestinal tract, e.g. Dysentery and Food Poisoning, 46 and 50 respectively. There were quite a number of cases of Influenza, but not being a notifiable disease one is unable to give a true picture of the incidence. We do know, however, that there were 9 Influenzal deaths, and information received in my Department at the time indicated that there was quite an appreciable incidence of the disease in the last few weeks of the year.

That part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances has been prepared, as is the usual custom, by Mr. Vickers, my Chief Public Health Inspector. His report is included verbatim in this document. You will observe from the report that so far as drainage and sewerage is concerned, 91% of all houses in the district are connected to sewers, 7% to private but satisfactory drainage schemes, and 2% are doubtful. The only extensions completed during the year were those to new Council and private developments. Sewerage and sewage disposal concerning such places as part of Dungworth, Bradfield and Howbrook are still requiring attention and one is conscious of the difficulties involved, from an engineering point of view, in overcoming these problems. The Sewage Disposal Works at Wharncliffe Side are overloaded and we are just awaiting commencement of the scheme for its enlargement. One hopes that this will not be too long delayed.

Water supplies are satisfactory, 97% of all dwelling houses being supplied from public supplies. Of the remainder, 2% receive satisfactory private piped supplies, and the other 1% are doubtful. Insufficiencies of supply are due to the normal difficulties consequent upon periods of drought in isolated areas, and some of those sources of supply for individual isolated properties are not very reliable. Some of them can be improved and the water mains have been extended to two existing houses during the year, and extensions to several other groups of houses are contemplated.

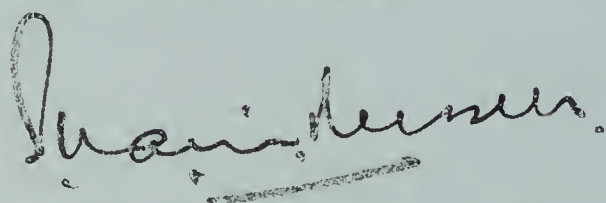
You will see from the report that quite a considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the Clean Air Act, and much more will have to be done in the near future. This is going to throw a very much greater volume of responsible work on the staff of the Public Health Department, but we hope to keep up with the extension of modern legislation and all the administrative and technical work which such legislation involves.

I feel I ought to put on record here my particular sense of satisfaction in that I have in the Department now three Inspectors who hold the Royal Society of Health Smoke Inspector's Certificate. Mr. Vickers has been in possession of this Certificate for some time, but recently Messrs. Bennett and Frost, in their leisure time and at their own expense, took it upon themselves to attend the necessary technical courses of instruction on this subject and present themselves for examination for the appropriate certificate. They both passed the examination at their first attempt. Not a very high percentage of candidates for the examination were successful. I would like to convey my congratulations to those two members of my staff for this expression of enthusiasm for the work of the Department and the desire to be even better qualified, so as to deal more efficiently with all aspects of the work.

In concluding this preamble to my report I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support during the year. I would like to put on record my thanks to Mr. Kelly, Clerk to the Council, personally, and to his staff and the remainder of the staff of the Office generally, for their kindly help and co-operation throughout the year. I want, also, to record with gratitude my appreciation of the way Mr. Vickers has looked after the technical side of the Department and for his loyal service. With him I include the other members of the staff in the Department.

I offer my grateful thanks to Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, for her continued personal help and wise counsel on many matters throughout the year.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. J. Smith', written in a cursive style.

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield	6,283	9,809
Bradfield	35,134	3,467
Tankersley	2,300	632
Wortley	4,980	201
Total ...	<u>48,697</u>	<u>14,109</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £469,753 at 1st April, 1958, while the product of a penny rate is £1,928/10/2d., as at 31st March, 1958.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 47,670. This is an increase of 590 compared with the 1957 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharnccliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,049. The nett population of the district would thus be 45,621.

BIRTHS.

There were 704 live births registered in the district during 1958. Of these 376 were males and 328 females. This number is 66 more than for 1957. There were 12 illegitimate births, 11 males and 1 female.

During the year there were 19 still-births, 7 males and 12 females. This was 10 more than in 1957.

DEATHS.

During 1958, 516 deaths, 279 males and 237 females, were attributed to the district, 13 less than for the year 1957.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1958	16.4	16.7	14.8
1957	16.1	16.6	13.6
1956	15.7	16.4	12.9
1955	15.0	15.3	13.1
1954	15.2	15.1	13.6
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the population)			
1958	11.7	11.9	10.8
1957	11.5	11.7	11.2
1956	11.7	11.8	12.1
1955	11.7	11.7	10.7
1954	11.3	11.9	11.2
STILL-BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1958	21.6	22.8	26.3
1957	22.4	23.9	13.9
1956	23.0	23.1	22.8
1955	23.1	26.4	32.4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	9	-	9
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	8	7	15
Lung-Bronchus	11	2	13
Breast	-	9	9
Uterus	-	4	4
Other Sites, including Leukaemia	29	19	48
<u>DIABETES.</u>	1	3	4
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	30	37	67
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease	50	19	69
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	16	25
Other Heart Diseases	38	49	87
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	9	19
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza	2	7	9
Pneumonia	8	7	15
Bronchitis	26	12	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	3	9
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	3	4
Gastritis and Enteritis	-	2	2
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</u>	-	1	1
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	1	-	1
All other Accidents	6	5	11
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	23	20	43
TOTAL	<u>279</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>516</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Under 1 year	19	8	13	18	14
1 to 2 years	-	3	1	-	-
2 to 5 years	2	2	4	2	-
5 to 15 years	7	1	5	5	2
15 to 25 years	4	4	3	8	3
25 to 45 years	29	29	22	30	21
45 to 65 years	115	127	147	137	106
65 years and over	330	315	367	329	370
TOTALS	<u>506</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>516</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 14 Infant Deaths during 1958 (7 males and 7 females) equivalent to a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1958	22.5	24.4	19.9
1957	23.0	26.4	28.2
1956	23.8	27.1	21.7
1955	24.9	26.2	13.4
1954	25.5	28.0	30.8

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Birth injuries congenital etc.	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Open Verdict	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	14
1957	7	2	-	1	10	2	1	2	3	18
1956	10	1	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	13
1955	5	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	8
1954	11	1	1	-	13	-	4	2	-	19
1953	14	2	-	-	16	3	1	1	-	21

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

District	No. of Deaths
Colley Estate	3
Ecclesfield	5
Tankersley	1
Ughill	1
Chapelton	1
Stannington	1
Oughtibridge	1
Bradfield	1
	<u>14</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	2	-
Syphilitic Diseases	6	-	2	-	2
Influenza	3	-	-	10	9

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 21 occasions and in 25 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

In Ministry of Health Circular 22 dated 9th December, 1958, the Minister points out that hitherto the presentation in Annual Reports of vital statistics relating to Mothers and Infants has shown considerable variation and it has been difficult to make comparisons. The Minister has requested the Medical Officer of Health to include the following statistics for the area, setting out the figures in the order as shown below.

Live Births 704.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 14.8.

Still-births 19.

Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births 26.3.

Total live and still-births 723.

Infant deaths 14.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 19.9.

"	"	"	"	"	"	"	- legitimate 17.0.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------

"	"	"	"	"	"	"	- illegitimate 2.8.
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Neo Natal	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.2.
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Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 1.7%.

Maternal deaths (including abortion) 1.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births 1.38.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year, 218 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Corrected Figures 1958
Scarlet Fever	48	27	50	68	70	70
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	1	-	2	2
Pneumonia	47	28	52	34	7	7
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	-	5	2	2
Dysentery	53	49	25	9	46	46
Erysipelas	8	9	4	7	6	6
Measles	111	1174	55	752	22	22
Whooping Cough	106	23	141	91	13	13
Para-Typhoid Fever	-	7	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	16	1	1 para. 2 n.p.	-	-
Food Poisoning	14	15	22	1	50	50
Malaria	1	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.86	1.20	1.46
Meningococcal Infections	0.02	0.03	0.04
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.84	1.54	0.96
Pneumonia	0.49	0.56	0.14
Measles	5.75	3.79	0.46
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.75	0.27
Erysipelas	0.07	0.11	0.12
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic)	0.03	0.06	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.01	0.03	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over.	Age unknown.	Totals.	After Correction.
Measles	-	11	2	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	4	12	41	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	70	70
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	7	7
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	3	4	16	12	1	46	46
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	10	29	50	50
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	6	6
Acute) Paralytic Poliomyelitis) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	5	12	9	6	16	55	15	6	7	6	27	23	31	218	218

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISTRICT	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:										
Ecclesfield	-	10	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	20
Chapelton	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
High Green	4	10	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	26
Thorpe Hesley	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grenoside	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Colley	11	30	5	2	7	-	-	1	1	57
TANKERSLEY PARISH:										
Tankersley	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:										
Wortley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH:										
Worrall	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oughtibridge	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dungworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stannington	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Loxley	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Storrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlewood & Wharncliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	-	-	-	-	31	48	-	-	-	79
Midhopestones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	22	70	13	7	46	50	6	2	2	218

SCARLET FEVER.

The sharp increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever noted during the last quarter of 1957 continued into 1958, when 30 cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, followed by a further 20 cases in the second quarter. During the third quarter there appeared to be a temporary lull, when only 7 cases were notified. A further 13 cases occurred in the fourth quarter of the year, making a total of 70 cases for the year, 2 more than in 1957. Over 85% of the cases were children under 10 years of age and 9 of them were admitted to Hospital for isolation and treatment. The type of disease continues to be mild and I have had no report of any resultant morbidity. The attack rate for the district, at 1.46 compares with that of the West Riding Administrative County, at 1.20, but is slightly higher than the rate for the rest of the Country.

DIPHTHERIA.

In my report for 1957 I mentioned my concern at the lack of enthusiasm on the part of parents and guardians of children to seek protection for these children against Diphtheria. I said that I would like to see the level of acceptance for this protective measure raised, and that I would like to see every child immunised against Diphtheria before the first birthday. Unfortunately, I have got to report that in the Wortley Rural District during 1958 there was a decrease in the number of acceptances. There were 454 children who received a primary treatment, which is 41 less than in 1957. Of these 87 were children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. There was, however, during the year, a slight increase in the number of children receiving reinforcing doses of the antigen, in all 386, as compared with 337 in 1957.

I do hope that people will talk more about the dangers of Diphtheria and the need for immunisation, and not spend all their health discussion hours in dealing with the ways and means of receiving protection against Poliomyelitis and probably Tuberculosis. Diphtheria is a killing disease and our children must be protected against it.

MEASLES.

Not since 1939 has the incidence of Measles in the district been so low. There were only 22 cases notified during 1958, compared with 460 in 1957. The disease seemed to be most noticeable in the latter half of the year, 7 cases being notified in each of the last two quarters. As one would expect, owing to the movement of population, the majority of cases were in the Ecclesfield/Colley district. There were only 4 cases notified from the remainder of the Wortley Rural District, viz. from Oughtibridge.

All the cases occurred in children between the ages of 1 and 10 years, the majority occurring in the group 1 - 2 years. An attack rate of 0.46 per 1,000 of the population compares very favourably with the remainder of the Country.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Similarly, with this disease there was a considerable decrease compared with 1957. There were only 13 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, 78 less than the previous year. Of these 13 cases, 9 occurred in the middle two quarters of the year, and the distribution of the cases seemed to be fairly general to the Parish of Ecclesfield, with 4 cases in High Green, 5 in Colley Estate and 1 in Grenoside. There were 2 cases notified from Tankersley and 1 from Stannington.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough continues, and I think it is safe to say that so far as experience of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics is concerned it has now become a routine part of a child's early life to be brought for protection against Whooping Cough, amongst other things. It is very difficult to say at this stage whether or not the practice of protection against this disease has had any bearing on the incidence, but one would hope that ere long a much more dramatic fall in the overall number of cases should be observed.

We try, as far as possible, to check up each notification we receive, to see if the patient has been previously immunised, and of the 13 cases mentioned above not one had been submitted for immunisation. This disease can have very serious consequences upon the health of a child, and it is a sensible idea to take advantage of any means at all that will afford some measure of prevention against the infection, or at least some limitation of the severity of the infection.

During the year 276 children were immunised against Whooping Cough in the Wortley Rural District, an increase of 44 compared with the number protected in 1957. You will notice that there has been a gradual increase every year in the number seeking immunisation - a very satisfactory situation.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The year 1958 produced the lowest number of cases of Poliomyelitis within the Division since the disease became headline news about ten years ago. There was not one case at all in the Wortley Rural District during the year - in fact throughout the Division there were only 2 cases, both Non-paralytic type. The incidence of the disease throughout the Country generally was low during the year, and it was said that the relatively wet and inclement summer might have had something to do with this. It will be interesting to see what the incidence is if we have a hot, dry summer in the near future.

One would dearly like to say that the low incidence might be a reflection of the protection acquired as a result of the immunisation campaign, but I think it is too soon yet to pass any opinion about this. It may be a year or two before we can say with any assurance just to what extent the immunisation programme has affected the trend of incidence of the disease.

Is is very interesting to note that the rate of incidence of Poliomyelitis for the whole of the Country in 1957 was 10.8 per 100,000 of the population, and this rate was exceeded only in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1955, when the figures were 18.3, 13.7, 17.7 and 14.2 respectively. The lowest rate recorded since 1948 was in 1954, when it was 4.4 - the figures for 1958 were 3.0 for paralytic cases and 1.0 for non-paralytic cases.

The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1956, which provided for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis of all children up to the age of 15 years, expectant mothers, and other groups of persons at possible risk, was extended in September, 1958, to include all young persons from 16 to 25 years of age. Meanwhile the administering of the programme was fraught with difficulties. Supplies of American Salk Vaccine, together with Vaccine manufactured in Canada, were coming into the Country in an attempt to boost the limited supplies of British manufacture. This in no way reflects on the productivity of our manufacturers. The stringent tests laid down by the Ministry for the ultimate protection of the public are such that it meant an inevitable delay in the delivery of Vaccine. There had been production difficulties of a technical nature, and not only have these setbacks been confined to British Vaccine, but two substantial batches of Salk Vaccine from America, for different reasons, failed to arrive in the Country. This then was the position during the first half of the year - a very high acceptance rate offset by the non-availability of Vaccine. As the year progressed and supplies improved, an intensive drive was made to reduce the numbers awaiting injections and in the months of May and June prior to the commencement of the so called "Poliomyelitis Season" 3,243 completed injections were carried out, compared with 2,170 in the four months January to April, and 3,018 in the period July to December. The system of recording Poliomyelitis vaccinations is so complex that of necessity the scheme must be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts.

The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

<u>Completed Injections.</u>		Expectant Mothers.
Months.	Age Group 1943 - 1957.	
January - February.	1,498	1
March - April.	655	16
May - June.	3,205	38
July - August.	1,483	34
September - October.	928	22
November - December.	507	54
TOTAL	8,276 X	165

X Includes 3,115 of the 10-15 years age group - vaccinated at Schools.

Number of persons receiving one injection.

Age Group 1943 - 1957.

668

Expectant Mothers.

2

Number of persons awaiting vaccination.

Age Group 1943 - 1958.

646

Expectant Mothers.

11

Age Group 1933 - 1942.

181

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Last year I reported that there was quite an appreciable increase in the number of children vaccinated against Smallpox during 1957. There seemed to be a fairly general increase throughout the Country during that year.

In the Wortley Rural District during 1958, however, there was a reduction of 29 compared with the figure for 1957. There were 249 persons vaccinated, and of these 215 were children under the age of 1 year; 5 children were over the age of 1, 8 were in the 2 to 4 years age group and 21 were over the age of 5 years. In all 15 persons were revaccinated, 12 of them in the adolescent age group (15 years plus); 3 were in the 1 to 15 years age group.

I still feel that the acceptance rate in the Wortley Rural District is not as good as it might be, and although the average rate for the Country is at a level higher than that which prevailed prior to the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, one feels that it can be improved still further.

It is true that Smallpox is a disease that is no longer endemic in this part of the World, and there is relatively little chance of a person contracting the disease unless there has been some contact with an immigrant from an infected area abroad. There is quite a lot of coming and going these days to many Countries, and the travel can be done very quickly by modern means of transport. This means that there is always a danger of importing Smallpox, and it also means that it is desirable that people should take advantage of the protection afforded by vaccination. There may be some risks attending primary vaccination, but these are much less so in infancy than they are in adult life. In view of the fact, therefore, that there is a potential danger of the importation of the disease, it is a reasonable thing to consider very seriously the question of infants being protected as a routine measure.

FOOD POISONING.

There were, altogether, 50 cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year, all but two of them occurring in one of the larger Hospitals in the district. There was an outbreak involving 29 cases during the first quarter at Wharncliffe Hospital, and another outbreak involving 19 cases during the third quarter at Middlewood Hospital. I had a very early intimation from the Medical Superintendent on both occasions, and very exhaustive enquiries and investigations were made in the food preparation section of the Hospitals concerned. The Hospital has its own Laboratory facilities, Technicians, Bacteriologists, and specimens were easily obtained and examined, and in both cases the outbreak lasted a matter of 18 to 24 hours only.

The other two cases occurred in one family in Ecclesfield during the third quarter, where a boy and girl in their early teens were victims of a mild form of Food Poisoning. After careful enquiries we were unable to trace the origin of this infection, but the young folks made a complete recovery.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is a disease which affects the gastro-intestinal tract, and can be highly infectious. During the year we had in the Wortley Rural District a total of 46 cases, 37 more than in 1957. In all 43 cases occurred in the first six months of the year and 3 in the latter six months.

During the second quarter we had a minor outbreak of the infection in the Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals. There were 22 cases notified from Middlewood and 9 from Wharncliffe. The same procedure was adopted as that for the small outbreak of Food Poisoning. I visited the Hospital, and along with the Medical Superintendent, the Bacteriologist and senior members of the Nursing staff made a thorough enquiry into the possible source of the infection. It was believed that the infection was brought into the Hospital by a contact, but this was never finally confirmed. All the cases recovered very quickly and the small outbreak was over in a matter of 48 hours. The remaining 15 cases were divided into two groups, related and unrelated, viz.

Related - one family with 4 cases.
 one family with 3 cases.

Unrelated - 8 single cases.

In one instance where a child was the patient, unfortunately the Father and Mother acquired the infection and became carriers. On investigating this case it was discovered that the Father was a manager of a food establishment and he was given notice, in writing, to cease work until he was free from infection. According to the terms of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and after consultation with Mr. Kelly, Clerk to the Council, I issued a report which was accepted by you, and the gentleman was recompensed for loss of wages to the extent of £35. 16s. 6d.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 49 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, an increase of 5 compared with 1957. Of these 5 were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions, leaving a nett total of 44 district cases. Of the district cases 35 were Pulmonary and 9 Non-pulmonary. There were 11 transfers into our area from other districts. During the period under review 16 notified cases were discharged from the register as cured.

In my report for 1957 I mentioned that we expected a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit in the district, and a visit was made in May to the Ecclesfield/Chapeltown area. The Unit divided its time amongst public sessions and special sessions at Works. It was stationed at Messrs. Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield) Limited for three days where, by arrangement, employees at neighbouring Works were able to attend. The Unit then proceeded to Messrs. Hall and Pickles' Works for a matter of six days, and afterwards to Brightside Foundry for a few days. From the 5th to the 7th May the Unit was stationed at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield, for public sessions; from the 9th to the 14th May it was stationed at the Newton Hall, Chapeltown. Dr. Wilson, Director of the Unit, informed me that he thought the Gatty Hall was rather eccentric to the mass of the population in Ecclesfield, and this had probably some effect on the number of attendances.

There were 310 who attended the public session at Ecclesfield, as against 566 at the public session in Chapeltown. From the survey we learn that there was one case of inactive Tuberculosis discovered at one of the Works sessions, which case was referred to the Chest Clinic for observation. At the public sessions there was no active case of Tuberculosis discovered, although six "old, healed" Tuberculosis cases were found.

As you will observe from the statistics, there was a remarkably low incidence of chest ailments found during the whole series of sessions. I think we can look forward with confidence to the future so far as Tuberculosis is concerned. Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales are now approximately 4,000 a year. Ten years ago (1948) there were 19,088 and sixty years ago there were 65,000. It is one of the last great infectious diseases of the 19th century, and it is beginning to be controlled to such an extent that complete eradication is a future possibility. This is undoubtedly the result of effective treatment, better housing, generally better standard of living and a higher standard of nutrition amongst the people.

The value of preventive measures in dealing with Tuberculosis is emphasised by the Mass Miniature Radiography and B.C.G. Vaccination scheme. It has been reported that in England and Wales 27,000,000 X-ray examinations have been carried out by the Miniature Mass Radiography Service since 1943, and that at least 20% of ascertained cases were detected by this means. Similarly, the B.C.G. Vaccination schemes have been very actively used and over 1,000,000 people have been protected as a result.

No one is compelled to have a chest X-ray examination, nor to be protected by B.C.G. Vaccination. People are voluntarily applying for the benefits of this service and this is another example of the effect of the persistent propaganda in the field of health education. The emphasis in the Tuberculosis sphere is on prevention. Because of better diagnoses and the availability of new drugs the disease is now very much less menacing than it was even a couple of decades ago. It is no longer considered as a killing disease, and yet in England and Wales nearly 100 people die weekly from Tuberculosis in some form. This means that when one realises the immediate contacts of these cases, there are very many people still in danger, and the fight to ascertain the active case and protect the contacts must still be relentlessly pursued. When cases are notified to my Department, the health team immediately goes into action to pick up every contact and prevail upon them all individually to submit for examination, to make sure there is no early infection present. The origin of the infection is sometimes very difficult to find. It has been mentioned from time to time that the elderly male with the chronic cough is a person who is worth submitting for careful scrutiny as a possible source of infection.

For this district we have available two Chest Clinics, and at each there is a very able service of Consultant Chest Physicians always ready and willing to help and advise in this work. I would like to record my grateful thanks to these gentlemen for their most valuable help on many occasions. We also have in the Division a full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who spends much of her time visiting the homes of the infected people, rounding up contacts, and also visiting the respective Chest Clinics where the patients attend for consultant treatment.

During the year extra nourishment in the form of 2 pints of milk per day, free of charge, was provided for 13 patients in the Wortley Rural District. These are cases where a special recommendation was made for this extra nourishment by the Chest Physician. Although the Local Health Authority may provide other needs, e.g. bedding, etc., if required, there was no application made during 1958 for any such help.

From time to time I get Medical Certificates from General Practitioners or Chest Physicians, asking for my support in applications made by Tubercular families for rehousing. I would like to put on record my thanks to your Housing Manager and the Estates Committee for their kindly help and co-operation when any such cases arise. During the year the Wortley Rural District Council rehoused 12 cases who had made an appeal on medical grounds. Of those 12 cases 3 were Tubercular families. I am informed by my Tuberculosis Health Visitor that the general condition of these families improved following their being housed in commodious and more pleasant surroundings.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	7	6	-	4	-	1	1	-
45 - 65 years	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	18	1	8	3	1	1	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>							
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	1	1	-	1
High Green	...	...	...	3	6	1	2
Chapelton	...	...	...	1	-	-	3
Grenoside	...	...	...	1	2	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	...	...	...	7	4	-	-
Foxhill Estate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>							
Wortley	...	...	...	-	-	-	1
<u>PARISH OF BRADFELD:</u>							
Bradfield	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	3	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Worrall	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Loxley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	...	1	2	-	-
Wadsley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>							
Tankersley	...	...	...	-	2	-	-
Birdwell	...	...	...	-	-	-	1
TOTAL				18	17	1	8

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	1	1	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	-	-	-
Over 65 years	1	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTALS	4	1	-	-
<hr/>				

During the year 13 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 6 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 470 Pulmonary cases and 128 Non-pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 54 cases were removed from the register, 21 cured, 14 died, 19 transferred to other areas, and one notification was cancelled.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SURVEYS HELD AT
GATTY HALL, ECCLESFIELD 5th - 7th May, 1958
AND
NEWTON HALL, CHAPELTOWN 9th - 14th May, 1958

Attendances for:	Male	Female	Total
<u>MINIATURE FILM EXAMINATION</u>			
Ecclesfield - Public Session	95	215	310
School Children	204	232	436
Booked Groups	-	2	2
Doctors' Patients	-	1	1
Chapelton - Public Session	219	337	556
School Children	181	210	391
Doctors' Patients	-	2	2
TOTAL MINIATURE FILMS BOTH SITES	699	999	1698
<u>LARGE FILM RECALLS</u>			
Ecclesfield	8	4	12
Chapelton	19	23	42
TOTAL LARGE FILM RECALLS	27	27	54
<u>CLINICAL INTERVIEWS</u>			
Ecclesfield	4	-	4
Chapelton	-	1	1
TOTAL CLINICAL INTERVIEWS	4	1	5
TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE UNIT	730	1027	1757
Cases referred to:-			
Chest Clinic	5	1	6
Patient's own Doctor	6	3	9

SOME OTHER ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED DURING SURVEY
AT ECCLESFIELD AND CHAPELTOWN May, 1958.

	Male	Female
Old Healed Tuberculosis	2	4
Heart Disease	3	1
Pneumoconiosis	2	-
Bronchiectasis	-	1
Bronchitis & Emphysema	1	-

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL SURVEYS OF WORKS* GROUPS

FEBRUARY 1958

	Messrs. Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield) Ltd.		Messrs. Hall & Pickles Ltd.		Messrs. Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co. Ltd.		TOTALS
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
<u>Attendance for :-</u>							
Miniature Film Exam'n.	278	50	306	92	421	63	1,210
Large Film Recall.	20	-	14	1	17	1	53
Clinical Interview.	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL:	299	50	320	93	439	64	1,265
<u>Cases referred to :-</u>							
Chest Clinic.	1 x	-	-	-	-	-	1
Own Doctor.	2	-	1	-	2	-	5
Recheck - 3 to 8 weeks.	3	-	2	-	1	-	6
TOTAL:	6	-	3	-	3	-	12

* Case of Inactive Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. Vaccination was continued amongst the school children in the 13/14 age group. There was some slight disorganisation of the timing of the procedure this year because of the tremendous increase in the amount of Poliomyelitis vaccination which was being undertaken at the same time. However, the appropriate groups were all tested and those who required it were subsequently vaccinated with B.C.G. I am appending a table below giving statistically the information about the scheme as it applied to the Wortley Rural District. Those children who gave positive reactions to the Mantoux test, indicating that they had already met with the infection, were considered very carefully by us, and those with very active reactions were further investigated through their own family Doctor and, if required, at the Chest Clinic. We hope that next year all positive cases will have a routine large film chest X-ray, and we all feel that this will be a much more satisfactory way of dealing with those cases and of considerable value in ascertaining any early infective lesions.

School	No. Tested	Positive	Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	168	76	92	91
Ecclesfield Grammar	180	77	103	102
Ecclesfield Sec. Modern	81	23	58	58
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	134	29	105	102
Colley Sec. Modern	123	20	103	100
Bradfield Sec. Modern	82	29	53	49
TOTALS	768	254	514	502

In addition to the above, 370 children who were vaccinated in 1957 were subsequently retested in 1958. The results showed that 356 were successfully converted to Mantoux positive, 6 gave a doubtful non-conversion reaction, and 8 were absent, some having left school at the school leaving age.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion during 1958 for action to be taken under the above mentioned Acts.

JEFFCOCK TRUST, ECCLESFIELD.

The above Trust have continued to provide a Chiropody Service in the Ecclesfield and Grenoside district, chiefly for the aged people. This

has been a most successful venture and has provided a great deal of comfort to many elderly people. The Clinic where this service is provided is at the Jeffcock Nurses' Home, Ecclesfield, and there we have a fully equipped Clinic which is conducted by a highly qualified and skilled Chiropodist. During the year 144 sessions were held, and treatment was given to 1,334 patients (495 male, 839 female). There were 62 patients who attended the Clinic for the first time and the remainder were continuing treatment from the previous year. Of the total patients treated 1,208 resided in Ecclesfield itself and 126 were resident in Grenoside. An interesting feature about the scheme is that six patients were provided with transport so that they could attend for the treatment which otherwise would have been impossible for them to obtain.

I think that we must admit that a Chiropody Service, particularly for elderly people, is a necessity in almost every district. The experience gained from the Clinic at the Jeffcock leads me to believe that there must be a vast amount of discomfort and consequent unhappiness amongst the aged population where no facilities for chiropody exist. It has been hinted that probably in the very near future the Minister of Health might be prepared to approve some form of Chiropody Service to cover selected groups of the population, and at the time of the preparation of this report such a service provided by the Local Health Authority was being very carefully discussed and planned.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

I have tried during the year to interest as many people as possible in Health Education, and I have used every possible means to promote a lively interest in matters of health. As I have mentioned in previous reports this is a difficult subject in which to arrest the attention of the general public, and unless there is some dramatic happening which might prejudice health, such as the appearance of a few cases of Poliomyelitis or Smallpox, it does not seem that the public are interested at all. For years we have been plodding away at the problem of Food Poisoning and the need for cleanliness in food handling. I think we can say that the results are at last beginning to become apparent. It is the exception now to see an unclean shop, untidy food handlers, or any premises where food is prepared or served that do not measure up to modern standards of hygiene. I think, too, that the children are becoming firmly convinced that there are rights and wrongs in the way of healthy living. They now know, for instance, that it is unwise to accept unwrapped food, to patronise unclean shops and drink out of cracked cups, but these same children sometimes forget that dropping their empty ice cream container or paper packet constitutes a litter problem which, in itself, is unhygienic as well as unsightly. It is not only the children who are the culprits so far as the litter problem is concerned, since adults, too, are so forgetful or thoughtless they drop their bus tickets or their empty cigarette packets on the street as they walk along.

The subjects that we have been dealing with particularly in the Health Education field are the increased efforts to get a higher level of immunisation against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, vaccination against Smallpox, and the formidable problem of home accidents. Another problem which we have been trying to deal with in the Health Education field has been the question of smoking and lung cancer. My team of health workers, medical, nursing, public health inspectorate, have all taken part in General Health Education, and aided by posters, hand-outs, filmstrips, we have all done something to arouse the interest of the public. I am particularly anxious about this question of home safety, and I am sorry to say that there is only one Home Safety Committee in the Wortley Rural District, viz. Grenoside. I would like to see more of those small Committees in the parishes throughout the Wortley Rural District and a much more lively interest taken in this problem. The Local Health Authority is prepared to help those small and active Committees, both financially and by providing posters and other propaganda material.

This problem of Home Safety could occupy most of our time so far as health education is concerned, and I find that very much more time and effort will have to be put into it, not only locally but nationally, if the appalling amount of suffering and death as a result of accidents in the home is to be controlled. I am very grateful indeed to all those who have given voluntary service in the work of health education, and I hope that their interest will remain strong in this most important social work.

The Health Visitors and other allied Health Department Staff who, in the course of their duties, visit the home, are very much alive to the question of Home Safety. They see hazards in the homes from time to time and they are always able to advise on ways and means of eliminating the danger. My feeling is that the general public are really interested in the subject and are only too glad to have those hazards pointed out to them. It is probably just that they do not think at the time, and allow the danger to develop.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in Maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service is controlled by the County Ambulance Officer from his headquarters at Birkenshaw. The section of the service which covers this immediate district is controlled from the Depot at Hoyland. During the year the Depot at Hoyland has been reorganised, and it is hoped that early in 1959 the new premises at Platts Common will be in operational use for the fairly comprehensive fleet of vehicles now stationed in that district.

In October last year a Depot was opened in Penistone and two vehicles from the main base at Hoyland were transferred there, leaving five vehicles at Hoyland.

The whole of the area served by the Depot at Hoyland is covered by a radio transmitter sited at Kirk Balk School. The resultant effect is that there is a greater vehicle availability set-up, and in the event of emergency every vehicle in South West Yorkshire is on call by radio and is diverted to the required scene or incident. I find that as time has passed the Ambulance Service has improved tremendously in efficiency and I have experienced nothing but the kindest co-operation from the Depot Controller whenever I have had to deal with any particular Ambulance problem.

CLINICS.

Maternity & Child Welfare.

Most areas in the Wortley Rural District are provided with a Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, as per the appended list. The staff of these Clinics consists of one Medical Officer, one or two Health Visitors (depending upon the size of the Clinic) and voluntary workers. The Medical Officer sees cases referred to him/her by the

Health Visitor when a specialist opinion is required. In addition he/she carries out immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and vaccination against Smallpox. The Health Visitor interviews all mothers attending the Clinic, and gives individual advice and, whenever possible, group teaching. All members of the team endeavour to teach the principles of positive health.

I mentioned in my report last year that discussions had begun for the use of the Norfolk Hill Methodist Schoolroom as the Grenoside Child Welfare Clinic and I have to report that as a result of these negotiations the Clinic is now held there on a Thursday afternoon. This change of premises took effect as from the 2nd December, 1958, with the result that more amenities are available to the mothers of this area. It is also hoped to commence building the new full-time Maternity and Child Welfare and Dental Clinic on the Colley Estate area during 1959. The provision of this Clinic will extend the facilities available to the mothers of Ecclesfield and Colley Estate.

Mobile.

This Clinic continues to serve the scattered communities of the Dungworth area on Friday mornings, fortnightly. Whilst it might be considered that the attendances represent a poor response to the expenditure and administration involved in supplying this mobile service, it must be appreciated that this Clinic is providing a valuable service to scattered families who would otherwise never benefit from Clinic facilities. The number of attendances at Dungworth during the year was 149. The same facilities are available here as at one of the static Clinics and where the mothers live at places some distance from the site of the Clinic (which is Padley Farm, Dungworth), the Land Rover which tows the Caravan is detached and used to transport the mothers and children to and from the Clinic. I would like to put on record here my thanks to Mr. H. Hallam for providing free facilities to stand the Clinic in his farm yard.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There is only one Ante-Natal Clinic in the Wortley Rural District, this being held at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield, on Thursday afternoons. The staff at this Clinic consists of a Medical Officer, a Health Visitor, and Midwives, who work together to deal with all medical and social needs of the expectant mothers.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes. - held at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield, on Thursday mornings. These sessions are run by the Health Visitor and are very successful. The expectant mother is given advice regarding her care during the ante-natal period, at the birth of the child, and when the child is born. Talks are given and filmstrips used; group discussions are held. It is hoped, at the beginning of 1959, that the Ante-Natal and Mothercraft Classes will both be held on Thursday afternoon, with the Domiciliary Midwives taking part in the health education and the giving of any helpful advice.

Eye Clinics.

When it is necessary an Eye Clinic is held in the Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown, usually on the first Tuesday of each month. The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends at these Clinics to see children referred to him. During the year 167 new cases were seen by the Specialist, and he prescribed glasses in 250 instances.

Sun-ray Clinic.

A Clinic was held at the Jeffcock Home, Ecclesfield, twice a week (Tuesday and Friday afternoons) until the 31st July, 1958, when the Clinic ceased because the West Riding County Council gave up the tenancy of the Jeffcock Home. The cases seen at the Sun-ray Clinic were referred by the School Medical Officers and the General Medical Practitioners. This Clinic was supervised by a trained Nurse, who had had instruction in the use of the Sun-ray Lamp. We hope to recommence the Sun-ray Clinic when the new premises are completed.

Mental Health Service - Special Clinic.

We have a number of mentally defective children and young adults who, whilst being ineducable, are capable of being trained in handiwork and who react to teaching by the specially trained teacher in occupation and physical development. These Classes are conducted by a Home Teacher for the mentally defective. It is well nigh impossible to visit every home and it has been found that when the children and young adults gather together in groups much better results follow from the training. It is amazing how much those handicapped children can accomplish after some training and it is also amazing how much patience the teacher has in concentrating efforts with each patient individually. Every one of those mental patients is nearly an individualist so far as capabilities are concerned and it is a particularly fine effort on the part of the teachers that group training is such a success. The children enjoy the classes and they enter into all the activities connected with the classes, such as social evenings and parties at festive times.

Another interesting and encouraging feature about those Group Training Classes is the interest the parents have in the scheme. They are most co-operative and help the teacher on quite a number of occasions, particularly when any special effort is being made. The Classes are held in the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield and the Wheata Road Clinic.

Miss Kershaw, who was in charge of the service, resigned her appointment at the end of June to take up a more senior post in another part of the Country. We were unable to get an immediate replacement for Miss Kershaw and during the latter part of the year Mrs. Lloyd, the other member of the staff, did her best to keep the service going, and did extremely well. Towards the end of the year we learned that the appointment of another teacher to fill the vacancy would be made early in 1959.

Children who are non-ambulant and unable to attend at the group centre are visited in their respective homes, where instruction is given in the various handicrafts and other subjects and/or activities in which the child may be interested. This service is an urgent one, and I believe that as time goes on it will become more and more an important part of the social services.

I mentioned in my report last year that an Occupation Centre was very much needed in the district, and I am glad to say that at the end of the year everything was ready to commence building a modern centre in High Green. At the time of preparation of this report I am informed that the Centre will be in full working order by October, 1959.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

We have employed in the Division a Mental Health Social Worker, whose responsibility it is to supervise care and after-care of cases discharged from Mental Hospitals. She visits the Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics and is present when the patient is seen by the Consultant, and she generally maintains a liaison between the Hospital and the domiciliary care of these patients. Below is a short statistical report of the service so far as it affects the Wortley Rural District.

Report as received from Mental Health Social Worker.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

<u>CASES UNDER STATUTORY SUPERVISION:</u>			67.		
Under 16 years of age	...	...	M.	F.	
			12	9	
Over 16 years of age	...	...	18	28	
			<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>	

There was one female death (under 16 yrs. of age) during the month of December.

<u>CASES UNDER VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION:</u>			4.		
Over 16 years of age	...	...	M.	F.	
			<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	

<u>NO. OF CASES ATTENDING A NON-COUNTY OCCUPATION CENTRE:</u>			7.		
Under 16 years of age	...	...	M.	F.	
			5	1	
Over 16 years of age	...	...	-	1	
			<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	

<u>NO. OF CASES RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM TEACHERS IN GROUPS:</u>			10.		
Under 16 years of age	...	...	M.	F.	
			3	1	
Over 16 years of age	...	...	1	5	
			<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	

<u>NO. OF CASES RECEIVING HOME TEACHING:</u>			7.	
			M.	F.
Under 16 years of age	...	...	2	2
Over 16 years of age	...	...	2	1
			<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

NO. OF PATIENTS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN FULL EMPLOYMENT: 15.

			M.	F.
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	7	4
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
			<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

'SHORT STAY' CASES ARRANGED IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS: 5.

			M.	F.
Under 16 years of age	...	...	1	1
Over 16 years of age	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

All the patients were escorted to and from the Hospitals by the Social Worker.

PERMANENT PLACES FOUND IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS: 4.

			M.	F.
Under 16 years of age	...	...	-	2
Over 16 years of age	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

All the patients were escorted to the Hospitals by the Social Worker.

The homes of 13 patients, already living in Institutions, were visited and reports of the home circumstances forwarded to the Superintendents in question in respect of either home leave, or consideration of discharge of Order.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Notifications of discharge from Mental Hospitals: 40.
 Notifications of death in Hospital: 5.
 Cases of after-care requested: 19.

After-care from other sources:

Armed Forces ... 1.
 Sheffield City General Hospital 1.

64 homes in the Wortley Rural District were visited during the year, 5 of these being old cases. The total number of home visits was 140.

In all cases reassurance is needed, practical help and guidance is given whenever necessary, close co-operation has at all times been maintained with the Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, the Labour Exchanges, especially the Youth Employment Bureau and other Statutory and Voluntary Bodies, in order to advise and assist the families concerned in every way.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.58.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. J.J. Smith and Miss E. Bates.	Wednesday afternoon	171	1,714
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. T.M.B. Rohan and Miss E. Bates.	Monday afternoon	183	1,672
GRENOSIDE Meth. Schoolroom, Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. A. Brooks.	Thursday afternoon	215	1,571
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School Wortley Road Dr. J.J. Smith and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Tuesday afternoon	189	2,026
LOXLEY Congregational Chapel Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss M.B. Helliwell.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	33	381
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Thursday afternoon	111	1,171

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances
STANNINGTON Methodist Sunday School Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss M.B. Helliwell.	Wednesday afternoon	142	1,496
TANKERSLEY Scout Hall Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons	53	454
WORRALL Memorial Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	35	328
COLLEY ESTATE St. Paul's Institute Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. M. Orr.	Tuesday afternoon (a.m. by appt.)	298	1,803

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year.
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. I.A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooks, Mrs. M. Orr, and Miss E. Bates.	Thursday afternoon	588
GRENOSIDE Methodist Sunday School, Norfolk Hill.	Thursday afternoon (Before Child Welfare Centre commences)	152

HEALTH VISITING.

as at 31.7.59.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Craig.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Doncaster 4238
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598
Mrs. A. Brooks.	22, Castlewood Road, Fulwood, Sheffield, 10.	Sheffield 33769
Miss K. Gregory.	20, Don Avenue, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 345445
Mrs. L.M. Sellars.	Handbank Farm, Midhope, Stocksbridge.	Penistone 3387
Miss M.B. Helliwell.	116, Hinde House Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 385884
Mrs. M. Orr.	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont. (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059
Mrs. D.M. Simpson. (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219
Mrs. E.R. Steer. (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. D.E. Almond (née Todd) (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482
Miss M. Thompson.	3, Phoenix Road, Ridgeway, Sheffield.	

During the year there was a shortage of Health Visiting Staff in the Ecclesfield/Colley Estate area, but at the time of the preparation of this report an extra Health Visitor has been appointed to this area, so that the position regarding the Health Visiting Service is more satisfactory. It is, therefore, possible for all families in the Wortley area to avail themselves of all aspects of this service.

One of the most important aspects of the Health Visitor's work is the visiting carried out to the homes of the families in the area and the teaching of positive health on all occasions. Her work includes visits to expectant mothers, children under 5 years of age, the aged persons in their homes, and supervision of all homes where a Home Help is employed. She is also the link between the home and the hospital, maintaining a close liaison with the Almoner and helping with all aspects of after-care. In addition she has certain duties in schools. She carries out the routine hygiene surveys and is present at School Medical Inspections to pass on to the Medical Officer valuable information regarding families in the area. The Health Visitor is the link between the families of the area and other Statutory and Voluntary Organisations. When there is a problem in a home she knows immediately when and where it is necessary to refer such a case. She is also one of the principal workers in the field of health education and at all times must be prepared to do this work, either with large groups or at small informal meetings within the Clinic and, of course, individual teaching in the homes of the families she visits.

At the present time a great deal of the Health Visitor's time is taken up with problems of the aged. Very often these old people are sick or lonely, or just unable to cope with the problems of everyday life, and the Health Visitor can, in many cases, help to resolve some of these problems.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 10,539 visits to the homes in the Wortley area.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE AS AT 31.7.59.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara.	Dale View, Rodney Hill, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643
Mrs. R.M. Barrott.	"The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176
Mrs. M.E. Quirk, (Divisional Relief Midwife)	42, Knutton Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344347
Mrs. M. C. Nagel.	93, Mansel Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820
Mrs. A. H. Ingham. (Apptd. 25.8.58.)	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722
Mrs. L.M. Needham. (Apptd. 11.5.59)	12, Mapplebeck Road, High Green.	High Green 304

As I reported last year, the Midwifery situation was very difficult because of the acute shortage of Midwives in the Wortley area. During 1958 there was a slight improvement in the situation due to the appointment of a Domiciliary Midwife to the Colley Estate area. Unfortunately, the High Green/Chapelton area still remains without a Midwife, the work being undertaken by the Relief District Midwife, who also helped in the Ecclesfield/Colley Estate area.

The difficulty in obtaining Domiciliary Midwives is not a local problem, but a national one. At the time of the preparation of this report I am happy to say that the vacancy for a Midwife in the High Green/Chapelton area has now been filled. The Midwifery establishment in the Wortley area is now complete. These Midwives, in addition to giving a Domiciliary Midwifery Service, undertake talks at the Ante-natal Clinics and demonstrations of relaxation exercises to selected groups of expectant mothers. They also pay regular visits to the expectant mother in her home. All the staff are mobile and are thus able to move freely about the district. Each Midwife is fully qualified to administer Gas and Air Anaesthesia and is in possession of the appropriate equipment. During the year they attended 233 confinements, 215 as Midwives and 18 as Maternity Nurses. There has been an increase this year in the number of patients who have requested and received Gas and Air Analgesia. In 1957 only 48 patients received this aid, but 103 were given the Analgesia during 1958. The Midwives made a total of 2,085 ante-natal and 5,288 post natal visits.

HOME NURSING SERVICE AS AT 31.7.59.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. I. Rose (Resigned 6.8.58)	3, Rocher Ave., Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3722
Mrs. R.M. Barrott (District Nurse Midwife)	"The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176
Mrs. A. Woodhead	1a, King Street, Charlton Brook, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3582
Mrs. A. White	7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 343688
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365
Mrs. L. Genders (Relief Home Nurse for Division)	10, Hill Top Rise, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4171
Mrs. H. G. Radcliffe	17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325
Mrs. M. Moore (Apptd. 7.10.58.)	36, Park Ave., Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3810
Mrs. B.M. Diani (Apptd. 3.11.58)	3, Loicher Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3850

The Home Nursing staff in the Wortley area has had one or two changes during 1958. Mrs. Rose resigned, and Mrs. Diani and Mrs. Moore were appointed, thus making the service in this area up to establishment. Relief is still given to other areas in the Division where sickness occurs. The Nurses provide an efficient service, and the majority of them are mobile, thus able to get about quickly to any call made upon them. There continues to be close liaison between the General Practitioners and the Home Nurses which, of course, adds to the efficiency of the service. During the year they made a total of 17,841 visits, a decrease of 479 compared with the figure for 1957.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This essential service continues to expand, providing help in the home to various types of cases. As in previous years, the number of cases over 65 years receiving help has increased. In 1957 there were 215 cases, and this year 243 cases. One of the important aspects of this service is that more and more old people are being helped to remain in their own homes instead of being admitted to Old People's Institutions or Hospitals. Nevertheless the service does not and should not replace the neighbourly interest and help which is so often needed from those who live in close proximity to the aged people. An unfortunate feature of the scheme, however, is the occasional reluctance on the part of relatives to give assistance or show any practical interest in the old people once a Home Help has been supplied. It is regrettably true that on occasions the presence of a Home Help is taken by the relatives as an indication that the complete responsibility of the aged person should be that of the Local Health Authority. I cannot too strongly deplore this attitude. The statutory services can never replace nor was it ever intended they should replace the care and attention which only close relatives can give.

During 1958 a total of 70,127½ Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District, being an increase of 5,321½ hours from 1957. In all 97 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 304 cases, compared with the 1957 figures of 91 Domestic Helps and 282 cases. Of the total of 304 cases, 186 were continuing cases from 1957, the remainder being new ones. The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows :-

Maternity Cases	26
Tuberculosis Cases	2
General Cases over 65 years	243
" " under 65 years	24
Others	9
	<hr/>
	304
	<hr/>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service.

DISTRICT	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES					
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other	Total
Colley	65	5	8	Nil	2	80
Chapelton	42	4	Nil	1	1	48
Ecclesfield	44	8	3	Nil	2	57
High Green	24	1	3	1	Nil	29
Grenoside	16	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	22
Stannington	11	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	14
Oughtibridge	10	2	1	Nil	1	14
Wortley	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Wharnccliffe Side	5	1	Nil	Nil	1	7
Tankersley	10	1	1	Nil	Nil	12
Loxley	6	1	1	Nil	Nil	8
Bradfield	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Thorpe Hesley	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Birdwell	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Worrall	3	1	Nil	Nil	2	6
TOTALS	243	24	26	2	9	304

I think it must be accepted that this is one of the most helpful of the services provided by the Local Health Authority. Emphasis has been on the provision of help for the aged and although my statistics cannot be broken down into each respective constituent District Council's area, the figures for the Division as a whole are interesting. During 1958 in this Division, with a population of a little over 88,000, a total of 116,527 Domestic Help hours were provided. Of those 3,778 (3.24%) were provided for maternity work, 2,377 (2.04%) for Tuberculosis work, 7,080 (6.08%) for chronic sick under 65 years, 2,134 (1.83%) for other miscellaneous cases, and 101,158 (86.81%) for the chronic sick and aged over 65 years.

The cost of this service in wages was £19,050. 1s. 6d., which with employers' proportion of National Insurance of £550. 18s. 7d. made a total of £19,601. 0s. 1d. paid by the Local Health Authority. During the same period there was recovered from applicants the sum of £1,018. 19s. 6d., leaving a nett cost of the service to the Local Health Authority of £18,582. 0s. 7d. I think this indicates a fair degree of help to that class of people who undoubtedly require help, namely the aged. You, as a Council, have helped also in the matter of making life easier for the aged, in that you have put into operation a scheme for the accommodation of the aged person on Council Estates, and providing them with a warden who would be responsible to a certain extent in keeping contact with these aged people and reporting any problems that might arise. The West Riding County Council are making contributions to the scheme under Section 126 of the Local Government Act, 1948. The first group of

bungalows to be provided under this scheme are now nearing completion in Grenoside, and on the 15th December last the first of the elderly people were given the key to their new home. Altogether, before the end of the year, eight of these bungalows had been allocated. It is hoped that early in 1959 the scheme will have been finished and a warden appointed. Everyone is looking forward to studying this experiment to see if, in fact, those elderly people living under these conditions are so happily established that there will be less need for application at any time for admission to Part III accommodation.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The welfare foods issued in the Wortley Rural District during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958, were as follows:-

National Dried Milk	-	3,689 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	-	2,829 bottles.
Vitamin A & D Tablets	-	1,629 packets.
Orange Juice	-	19,794 bottles.

I append below a table showing the Distribution Centres covering the whole Division.

Address of Premises.	Day.	Time.
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone. Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	Monday During Shop hours	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Private House, Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland. Stocksbridge Co-op. Crane Moor, Sheffield.	Wednesday On application at House (Except Sundays) During shop hours	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

Address of Premises.	Day.	Time.
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharncliffe Side.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Grenoside. *	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

* As and from 2nd December, 1958 the Clinic is now at Norfolk Hill Methodist Schoolroom.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1958.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 35.63 inches.

The heaviest monthly fall occurred in June when 5.54 inches were recorded. The lowest was in April when the reading was 0.59 inches.

The total rainfall was substantially higher than that for 1957 (26.68 inches) and higher than the average for the 25 years preceding 1952 (28.847 inches). (The siting of the gauge was changed in 1952 and rainfall figures were incomplete for that year).

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,109, and of this number 13,721 or 97% obtain a piped supply of domestic water originating from one or other of the following undertakings:-

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council Hallbroom Supply.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Waterboard.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

Detailed information regarding the area of distribution of each supply is given in the following table :-

District.	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses.	No. on Main.	% on Main.	Sheff Corp. 1.	Hall- broom. 2.	Wharn- cliffe. 3.	Dearne. 4.	Barn- sley. 5.	Whit- ley. 6.
Ecclesfield.	8127	2513	2507	99	2507	-	-	-	-	-
Colley.	6294	1946	1946	100	1946	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton.	8464	2618	2615	99	2615	-	-	-	-	-
High Green.	3920	1212	1208	99	1206	-	2	-	-	-
Grenoside.	4431	1370	1339	97	1310	-	-	-	-	29
Thorpe Hesley.	485	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	31721	9809	9765	99	9734	-	2	-	-	29
Wadsley.	139	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall.	1234	382	375	98	30	345	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge.	2668	825	786	95	784	2	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side.	1148	355	336	94	336	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee.	97	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley.	1157	358	344	96	230	114	-	-	-	-
Stannington.	3346	1035	1012	97	-	1012	-	-	-	-
Dungworth.	417	129	122	94	-	122	-	-	-	-
Storrs.	97	30	30	100	-	30	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield.	226	70	25	36	25	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield.	366	113	29	26	29	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope.	158	49	31	63	16	-	-	-	15	-
Hollowmeadows.	155	48	16	33	16	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH.	11208	3467	3147	90	1507	1625	-	-	15	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	2042	632	632	100	81	-	391	100	60	-
WORTLEY PARISH.	650	201	177	88	-	-	176	-	1	-
GRAND TOTALS	45621	14109	13721	97	11322	1625	569	100	76	29

Characteristics of Supplies.

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks supply 11,322 dwellings in the district equivalent to 82.5% of all houses on a mains supply.

The supply is obtained from moorland gathering grounds which discolour and impart acid characteristics to the water.

The bacteriological and physical characteristics of the water are safeguarded and improved by control of the gathering grounds, long storage, flocculation and sand filtration and final chlorination or chloramination before discharge to the trunk distribution mains.

This Council's Bradfield supply is obtained from springs and boreholes at Hallbroom. The spring water is soft and slightly acid in character and forms the bulk of the supply when available in the required volume. There are two boreholes. The water from these is fairly hard, the hardness being of a temporary character. The bacteriological quality of the spring water is subject to fluctuation and the Minister has approved the installation of chlorination plant. This is not yet in operation.

At the year end the Council had under consideration

- (a) Improvement of the Undertaking by the provision of additional water storage accommodation at the head works and at Worrall and Loxley, and
- (b) Improvements to the borehole pumping and servicing arrangements.

The water demand on this supply has almost doubled since 1945.

The water is now supplied to 1,625 houses in the Bradfield Parish which is equivalent to 11.8% of the total houses on a mains supply in the district.

The water distributed by the Wharncliffe Estates is obtained from an impounding reservoir on the Wharncliffe Estate at Wortley. In character it is typical upland surface water. The supply is treated in pressure filters before entering the distribution system.

As the supply is partially distributed through a coal mining area dislocations of the supply due to subsidence are more frequent than in other parts of the district and the number of complaints received in connection with the supply are correspondingly more numerous.

The water is supplied to 569 dwellings in the Wortley Parish and in parts of the Tankersley Parish equivalent to 4.2% of the total houses on mains supplies in the district.

Further large-scale extensions of this supply are unlikely as the demand is already approaching the safe maximum yield.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply 100 houses in the Hoyland Common part of Tankersley Parish with a mixture of borehole and upland surface water, the latter being supplied by Sheffield Corporation. The number of houses supplied from this source is equivalent to less than 1% of the total on a mains supply.

Sixty houses in the Tankersley Parish are supplied by agreement from the Worsbrough Mains which are in turn supplied from the Barnsley Waterworks with upland surface water originating within the Wortley Rural District at Upper Midhope. One Barnsley Waterworks house in the Wortley Parish and 15 dwellings at Midhopestones are supplied from the same source.

The Whitley Supply is impounded spring water. It supplies the hamlet of Whitley in the Ecclesfield Parish.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

No samples have been taken by officers of this Council from dwellings on the Sheffield Corporation Supply as regular sampling and examination is carried out by the Waterworks laboratory staff.

23 samples were obtained from other sources for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Details are set out hereunder :-

Water Undertakings.	Sheffield Corp'n.	Wortley H/broom.	Wharncliffe Estate.	Dearne Valley.	Barnsley Corp.	Whitley.	Private Supplies.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Total houses supplied.	11322	1625	569	100	76	29	388
Proportion of total houses on Mains Supplies.	82.5%	11.8%	4.2%	.7%	.6%	.2%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken.	Nil	6	7	Nil	Nil	2	8
Number reported Satisfactory.	-	4	2	-	-	2	2
Number reported Unsatisfactory.	-	2	5	-	-	-	6

Further investigation and sampling was carried out where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Extensions of Supplies.

No large extensions of water supplies to existing houses were carried out during the year.

Two dwellings at Wheel Lane, Oughtibridge, were connected to the Sheffield Corporation main and the extension from the Corporation Folderings Tank to serve Onesacre and Coldwell hamlets was nearing completion at the year end.

Arrangements were made towards the year end for the provision of a stand pipe supply from the Corporation main to serve 2 dwellings at Wadsley. The local private supply has been failing for some time and the supply position became acute during the dry months. Owing to adverse levels it is not possible to provide a gravity supply into the houses.

The overall water supply position at the year end showed little change. The total number of houses not on a mains supply is now 388, a reduction of 5 on the position at the end of 1957.

A number of houses with unsatisfactory water supplies will be dealt with in the Council's slum clearance programme, two of the five referred to above coming within this category.

The percentage of houses in the district on a mains supply remains at 97% which is reasonably satisfactory in such a scattered area and leaves limited scope for further improvement without very expensive mains extensions.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The overall position relating to sewage disposal is illustrated by the following table :-

District.	No. of Houses.	No. on Sewer.	Percent- age to Sewer.	Disposal System.							Dung- worth.
				Sheff ield.	Pilley	Wharn- cliffe Side.	Rother- ham.	Wort- ley.	Hoy- land	Whitley.	
Ecclesfield. Colley. Chapelton. High Green. Grenoside. Thorpe Hesley.	2513 1946 2618 1212 1370 150	2449 1946 2593 1188 1288 143	97 100 99 98 94 95	2449 1946 2593 1188 1275 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - 143	- - - - - -	- - - - 13 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9809	9607	98	9451	-	143	-	13	-	-	
Wadsley. Worrall. Oughtibridge. Wharncliffe Side Brightholmlee. Loxley. Stannington. Dungworth. Storrs. High Bradfield. Low Bradfield. Midhope. Hollowmeadows.	43 382 825 355 30 358 1035 129 30 70 113 49 48	40 348 761 315 - 241 971 12 - - - - -	93 91 92 88 - 67 93 9 - - - - -	40 348 761 - - 241 971 - - - - -	- - - 315 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - 12 - - - -	
BRADFELD PARISH.	3467	2688	77	2361	-	315	-	-	-	12	
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	632	552	87	44	464	-	-	-	44	-	
WORTLEY PARISH.	201	67	33	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	
GRAND TOTALS.	14109	12914	91	11856	464	315	143	67	44	12	

As will be seen from the table, the principal unsewered localities are in the Bradfield and Wortley Parishes. The villages concerned are Howbrook in the Wortley Parish and Dungworth, Storrs, High and Low Bradfield, Midhope and Hollowmeadows in the Bradfield Parish.

A small disposal works is in existence at Dungworth but is only dealing at present with a few Council houses and the village school pending sewerage of the remainder of the village.

The total number of houses connected to sewers at the year end (12,914) was equivalent to 91% of the total houses in the district.

The sewage from 11,856 of the total houses connected to sewers is dealt with by Sheffield Corporation at Blackburn Meadows. The sewage from the remainder is dealt with at the Council's works at Wharncliffe Side, Pilley and Whitley, or by Rotherham Corporation (Thorpe Hesley), or by Hoyland Nether (Hoyland Common). Sewage at Wortley is dealt with by two small installations on the west and east of the village respectively.

The Wharncliffe Side Works are overloaded and proposals for enlargement and improvement are in hand.

Sewage from dwellings not connected to sewers is dealt with by cesspools, septic tanks and filters and in the more outlying areas by simple land treatment. Cesspool emptying is carried out by the Council on request on a re-chargeable basis.

A small group of owner-occupiers of houses at Howbrook have provided a joint sewage disposal plant to serve their properties.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

A refuse collection service was given to all 14,109 permanent dwellings in the district during the year. This figure represents an increase of 249 houses over that for 1957. A service was also given to all the moveable dwellings and schools in the district and to hospitals, works canteens and business premises.

As and from 5th May 1958 a collection of refuse on a 5 collections per week basis was introduced at the Middlewood Hospital. Collections from this hospital with a resident population of approximately 2,049 persons had previously been limited to the removal of empty food containers.

Details of the numbers and types of receptacles attended to at dwellinghouses in the area are set out in the following table:-

District	Houses Using					Number of					
	Houses.	Water Closets.	Privies.	Pail Clos-ets.	Ash Pits.	Bins.	Water Clos-ets.	Privies.	Pail Clos-ets.	Ash Pits.	Bins.
Ecclesfield.	2513	2470	41	2	37	2476	2484	34	2	26	2476
Colley.	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946
Chapelton.	2618	2596	20	2	27	2591	2790	15	2	21	2601
High Green.	1212	1199	12	1	22	1190	1134	12	1	18	1191
Grenoside.	1370	1294	68	8	91	1279	1315	53	9	65	1284
Thorpe Hesley.	150	143	6	1	8	142	110	4	1	5	142
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9809	9648	147	14	185	9624	9779	118	15	135	9640
Wadsley.	43	42	1	-	1	42	33	1	-	1	44
Worrall.	382	358	23	1	24	358	371	16	1	17	358
Oughtibridge.	825	772	52	1	62	763	692	41	1	38	763
Wharnccliffe Side.	355	325	30	-	30	325	427	30	-	30	325
Brightholmlee.	30	4	26	-	29	1	3	23	-	26	1
Loxley.	358	267	86	5	93	265	291	62	4	53	267
Stannington.	1035	974	60	1	67	968	937	53	1	53	969
Dungworth.	129	39	88	2	88	41	39	68	2	56	41
Storrs.	30	2	28	-	29	1	2	23	-	22	1
High Bradfield.	70	8	62	-	65	5	8	47	-	47	5
Low Bradfield.	113	25	75	13	100	13	26	60	14	79	13
Hollowmeadows.	48	29	13	6	20	28	36	11	6	18	31
BRADFELD PARISH.	3467	2849	573	45	653	2814	2869	458	45	474	2822
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	632	585	41	6	47	585	617	40	6	40	588
WORTLEY PARISH.	201	102	99	-	106	95	131	97	-	93	102
GRAND TOTALS.	14109	13184	860	65	991	13118	13396	713	66	742	13152

Refuse Collection.

The frequency of collection given during normal periods was again unchanged as follows:-

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.

Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.

Privy Middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

The maximum number of ashbinmen employed at any one time during the year was 32 and the number of loader-drivers 9.

The number of vacancies arising in the service during the year was 3.

Owing to reductions in overtime working and uncertainty in the continuity of employment in some local industries, applications for work with the Council have increased substantially and a much wider choice of personnel now exists.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse other than the 293 tons sold as salvage was disposed of by tipping as follows:-

	Site.	Owner.	Refuse Received from.	Tipmen Employed.
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Wortley R.D.C.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside (part).))))
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	Wortley R.D.C.	High Green, Chapeltown, Grenoside (part), Tankersley.	)Mechan-)ical)Labour)on all)tips
3.	Peafield Lane, Wortley.	Wharncliffe Estates.	Wortley.	)plus 1)lab-)ourer.
4.	Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Wortley R.D.C.	Westnall Ward.)))
5.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Wortley R.D.C.	Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.)))

During the year, consideration was given to the acquisition of a mechanical shovel for tip control purposes. In view of the need for maximum mobility, a vehicle with rubber tyres in spite of its obvious disadvantages on tip work seemed to offer the best all-round solution to our problem and a four-wheel drive machine was acquired in September.

In spite of some minor disappointments in connection with the construction of the machine, the overall results have been exceedingly gratifying. Since delivery, the machine has worked through the worst conditions possible on a refuse tip without once becoming bogged down so as to need outside help.

New refuse delivered to the tips is now pushed into position by the machine and covered by decomposed refuse excavated from the same tip. Unfortunately glass containers do not decompose and are unsightly and the economic separation of these from the decomposed refuse is a matter receiving further attention.

The covering of new refuse by decomposed refuse hastens the breakdown of the new material and also forms a cold firebreak so that fires are restricted to the uncovered material tipped between visits by the machine and never therefore assume major significance. There has been no reduction in the incidence of tip fires but the machine can be directed to the spot within a short period of the outbreak and dealing with it is then a short and simple operation.

The problem now remaining in connection with our refuse disposal arrangements is the invasion of the tips by unauthorised persons.

This problem is particularly acute at Ecclesfield where gangs of children invade the tip after working hours, break up all the glass they can find and throw large articles, e.g. dustbins and bed springs into the stream which forms the boundary of the tip. The police co-operate as far as possible in this matter but little success has so far been achieved which is not surprising in view of the problems involved.

In view of the excellent results achieved by the employment of mechanical labour on refuse disposal one might ask why the introduction has been delayed so long in this district. The short answer is that a reliable rubber tyred shovel with 4 wheel drive has only become available quite recently and I am absolutely satisfied that an ordinary 2 wheel drive machine would not have been capable of doing the job efficiently and fully.

From the beginning of the year up to the acquisition of the mechanical shovel £210. 2s. 2d. was spent on hiring machines to deal with tip fires and sundry tip works.

One new lorry was acquired during the year to replace an outmoded vehicle purchased in 1947.

The total number of lorries employed on refuse collection and salvage at the year end was 11. Details are set out hereunder:-

No.	Vehicle			District Served.
	Make.	Capacity.	Year of Manu- facture.	
1.	S. & D. Freighter	8.9 cu.yds.	1947	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2.	S. & D. Freighter	8.9 cu.yds.	1947	Colley Ward (part). Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1950	Colley Ward (part). Ecclesfield Ward (part). Grenoside Ward (part).
4.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1953	Grenoside Ward (part). Chapelton Ward (part).
5.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1951	Chapelton Ward (part). High Green Ward (part).
6.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1952	High Green Ward (part). Tankersley Parish. Wortley Parish.
7.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1956	Stannington, Dungworth and Loxley.
8.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1958	Westnall Ward (except Midhope).
9.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1949	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
10.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1950	Spare Vehicle.
11.	Austin	2-3 tonner.	1956	Salvage and General Haulage.

The vehicle maintenance arrangements at Chapeltown have now begun to show results.

During the winter months when the strain on the transport is always at its heaviest, there was no dislocation of the service due to vehicle difficulties.

I have already extolled the virtues of the mechanical shovel in relation to tip control but the number of small vehicle repairs arising in the past from damage due to the extrication of collection vehicles from soft ground at the tip face have now almost completely ceased to occur. This is due to the fact that the tip surfaces are now more firmly compressed and there is no necessity for the vehicles to approach too near the tipping edge.

The mechanic has carried out his duties conscientiously and has made a number of useful vehicle modifications designed to eliminate recurring damage arising from the rough nature of the work.

Welfare Facilities.

There have been no changes in the welfare arrangements during the year.

Protective clothing is supplied in the form of overcoats, overalls and gloves. Gumboots are supplied to personnel operating in privy middens.

All vehicles have double cabs which provide shelter for the ashbinmen when travelling and taking refreshment.

The arrangements whereby the ashbinmen are permitted to finish when their daily target has been reached and to take a meal on the job during their working time, recompense substantially for the lack of other welfare facilities and are appreciated by the workmen.

Costing.

The nett cost of collection and disposal during the year ended 31st March, 1958, was £26,535. 17s. 6d. This figure does not take into account income from salvage.

The total nett figure shows a reduction on that for 1957 of £2,283. This is accounted for principally by reduced capital expenditure on vehicles (£2,550), reduced vehicle running costs (£600) and increased wages (£1,000).

The estimated population figure supplied by the Registrar General excluding the resident population at Middlewood Hospital was 45,621.

A full refuse collection service was not instituted at Middlewood Hospital until May, 1958, and as other costing figures are for the year ending 31st March, 1958, the resident population of the hospital (2,049) will not be taken into account for costing purposes until 1959.

Utilising the above figures, comparative costings for the past 6 years are as follows:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.
Acreage of District.	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated Population.	45621	44820	44229	43405	43170	43150
No. of houses scavenged.	14109	13860	13673	13326	12978	12801
Rateable Value of District.	£469753	£470725 ^x	£271889	£262132	£256164	£250878
Product of Id. Rate.	£1928.10.2.	£1899.8s.x	£1099.17.3.	£1047.4.4.	£1032	£1009.6.8.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal.	£26535.17.6.	£28818	£22647	£20743	£21292	£20908
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate In £.	13.76d.	15.17d.	20.58d.	19.83d.	20.63d.	20.72d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse.	15700 tons.	15700 tons.	15650 tons.	15550 tons.	15500 tons.	15500 tons.
Yield per 1,000 population per day.	18.856 cwts.	19.19 cwts.	19.4. cwts.	19.62 cwts.	19.65 cwts.	19.68 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum.	£581.5.0.	£642.12.6.	£512.6.0.	£479.3.4.	£493.4.3.	£484.10.10.
Cost per head per annum.	11s.7½d.	12s.10d.	10s.3d.	9s.7d.	9s.10d.	9s.8d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum.	£1875	£2079.4.5.	£1656.6.8.	£1554.3.3.	£1650.10.10.	£1633.6.8.
Cost per house per annum.	£1.17.6.	£2.1.7.	£1.13.1½.	£1.11.1.	£1.12.9.	£1.12.8.
Cost per ton.	33s.9½d.	36.8½d.	29s.7d.	26s.8d.	27s.5d.	26.11½d.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The number of formal notices served during the year under the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 as amended by Section 8 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953, and Section 69 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, for the provision of suitable dustbins was 75 all of which had been provided at the year end.

Requests for the supply of 80 bins from private householders without service of notice were dealt with and 181 bins were supplied to Council houses.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

During the year 2 privies and 1 pail closet were replaced by 3 water closets under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936. Contributions amounting to £87. 15s. Od. were made in respect of these replacements.

In addition, 2 privies were replaced by waterclosets as a result of completed improvement grants and 8 privies were abolished as a result of slum clearance action.

Unless new sewerage schemes are embarked upon no further enforced elimination of the outstanding 779 privies and pail closets can be proceeded with.

The distribution of privies and pails in the district is shown in the Table on page 56 of the report.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

The commodities salvaged and disposed of during 1958 again comprised waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and rags.

The total weight of paper disposed of was 270 tons which exceeded the total for 1957 (259 tons) but was below the record established in 1955 (280 tons).

Our waste paper merchants have continued to give excellent service and have removed our entire output. The total tonnage disposed of was adversely affected by the increasing proportion of cardboard containers with bituminous linings which are not acceptable by the trade and which have therefore to be discarded. There was also a fall in the market price of the commodity.

There was a recession in the ferrous scrap market and the demand for light scrap, e.g. food containers, baths, dustbins etc. failed

completely. An outlet for the heavier grades of iron remains. The loss of the outlet for light scrap was primarily responsible for the overall reduction in the tonnage of salvage collected compared with 1957.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to salvage operations in 1957 and 1958:-

Commodity	Salvage Statistics 1958.						Salvage Statistics 1957.					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.coll.)	270	12	0	1773	10	6	259	8	0	1848	13	0
Scrap (Ferrous).	6	10	3	43	10	10	14	6	3	107	1	2
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	1	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	132	10	0	1	10	3	153	4	6
Scrap (Tins).	6	14	2	37	8	0	40	14	0	223	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rags.	8	0	0	129	15	0	4	15	0	93	11	0
TOTALS.	293	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2116	14	4	320	14	2	2426	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total quantity of refuse disposed of as salvage by the Council in the 20 years since the inception of the campaign in 1939 is shown hereunder:-

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.			
Commodity.	Quantity sold.			Amount received.			Source	£.	s.	d.
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.				
Paper.	3040	12	1½	20959	12	11	Wages.	12244	11	2
Scrap (Ferrous).	227	19	3	789	7	2	Materials.	995	15	9
Scrap (Non-Ferr.).	10	0	1	701	17	10	Machinery.	173	3	2
Scrap (Tins).	342	3	3	867	19	3½	Publicity.	109	8	3
Rags.	112	3	0¾	1603	14	8	Transport.	1	9	6
Bones.	61	12	3½	267	7	8	Rentals &	77	13	9
Bottles, Jars & Cullett.	34	19	2¼	216	12	5	Rates.			
Rubber.	9	13	1	24	3	2	Insurance.	5	1	1
Twine.	-	10	0¾	2	10	11	Total	13607	2	8
Board of Trade Grant.	-	-	-	88	18	0	Balance	11915	1	4½
GRAND TOTALS.	3839	15	0¾	25522	4	0½		25522	4	0½

The salvage bonus scheme continued in operation on the same basis as last year, and a total sum of £12. 5s. Od. was paid to each employee with a full year's service.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,109, showing a nett increase of 249 over the figure of 13,860 at the end of 1957.

The total number of new dwellings completed during the year was 294. The number of dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use was 45.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder:-

New dwellings built by Wortley R. D. Council	-	100
New dwellings built by private enterprise	-	194
Total new houses	-	<u>294</u>
Dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use	-	45
Nett increase	-	<u>249</u>
Total houses at 31st December 1957	-	<u>13860</u>
Total houses at 31st December 1958		<u>14109</u>

The 100 houses built by the Council included 28 A.P. Bungalows and were located as follows:-

District.	Houses.	Bungalows.	Total.
Chapelton.	4	-	4
Grenoside.	-	8	8
Tankersley.	68	20	88
TOTALS.	72	28	100

No additional houses were erected by Sheffield Corporation on the parts of the Parson Cross and Foxhill Estates within this district.

The ward distribution of the 3,184 estate houses owned by the Corporation remains as follows:-

Ward.	Dwellings Built.		Total Number of Dwellings.
	1940-57.	1958.	
Ecclesfield.	869	-	869
Colley.	1,946	-	1,946
Grenoside.	369	-	369
TOTALS.	3,184	-	3,184

The dwellings erected by private enterprise are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Chapelton.	40
Ecclesfield.	27
High Green.	2
Grenoside.	40
Tankersley.	6
Wortley.	2
Stannington.	64
Wharnccliffe Side.	1
Worrall.	9
Loxley.	3
Total.	<u>194</u>

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District.	New Dwellings 1958.			Total Addit- ional Houses.	Houses put out of use.	Nett Increase or Decrease.
	Wortley R.D.C.	Sheff. Corp'n.	Private Enter- prise.			
Ecclesfield.	-	-	27	27	8	19
Chapelton.	4	-	40	44	-	44
High Green.	-	-	2	2	3	-1
Grenoside.	8	-	40	48	5	43
Tankersley.	88	-	6	94	25	69
Wortley.	-	-	2	2	-	2
Stannington.	-	-	64	64	2	62
Oughtibridge.	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Wharncliffe Side.	-	-	1	1	-	1
Worrall.	-	-	9	9	-	9
Loxley.	-	-	3	3	-	3
Low Bradfield.	-	-	-	-	1	-1
TOTALS.	100	-	194	294	45	249

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/58 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,108 dwellings of the following types:-

Permanent Estate Houses	- 2,723
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	- 18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	- 80
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill and Worrall	- 128
Adapted House at Grenoside	- 1
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	- 1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown and High Green which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings	- 157
	<hr/>
Total.	3,108
	<hr/>

The Council also control 14 other dwellings at:-

Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), 243 Lane End (1), and 8 other dwellings acquired at Stannington (6) and Ecclesfield (2).

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 2,976 houses in the district during the same period.

An overall picture of development during the last 38 years is given by the following table:-

Locality.	Houses Erected by				Total Built since 1920.	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920.
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise.			
	Permanent.	Temporary.					
<u>Ecclesfield Parish.</u>							
Ecclesfield.	444	20	869	517	1850	2513	73
Colley.	-	-	1944	2	1946	1946	100
Chapelton and)	774	31	-	641	2030	2618	53
High Green.)	469	115	-	)		1212	
Grenoside.	146	-	369	494	1009	1370	73
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-	8	8	150	5
<u>Bradfield Parish.</u>							
Oughtibridge.	154	-	-	265	419	825	50
Worrall.	58	6	-	195	259	382	67
Stannington.	222	20	-	531	773	1035	74
Loxley.	86	10	-	67	163	358	45
Dungworth.	20	-	-	8	28	129	21
Wadsley.	-	-	-	7	7	43	16
Wharnccliffe Side.	120	-	-	83	203	355	57
Other parts of Parish.	-	-	-	41	41	340	12
<u>Tankersley Parish.</u>							
Tankersley.	236	6	-	98	340	632	53
<u>Wortley Parish.</u>							
Wortley.	12	-	-	19	31	201	15
TOTALS.	2741	208	3182	2976	9107	14109	64

Slum Clearance, Improvements and Repairs.

This year marked the fourth phase of the Council's long term clearance programme and 58 houses were represented for action. Details are as follows:-

	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Chapelton.</u>		
1, 2 & 3 Old Haggs Cottages.	3	
6 & 8 and 64 & 68 White Lane.	4	
198, 200 & 202 Lane End.	3	
1, 3, 5 & 7 Charlton Clough.	4	
2, 4, 6 & 8 Swallows Yard.	4	
2, 4, 6 & 8 The Triangle.	4	
27 White Lane.	1	
	<u>23</u>	23
<u>High Green.</u>		
8-16 and 24-28 Piece End.	8	
31, 31bk, 33 & 33bk Piece End.	4	
14, 14bk, 16, 16bk, 18, 18bk Falding Place.	6	
	<u>18</u>	18
<u>Oughtibridge.</u>		
2-14 Low Road.)	8	
10 Bridge Hill.)		
2-10 Stanley Fold.	5	
	<u>13</u>	13
<u>Stannington.</u>		
Robin Hood Cottages, Little Matlock.	<u>2</u>	2
<u>Tankersley.</u>		
Top Pit Cottage.)		
Klondyke.)	<u>2</u>	2
		<u>58</u>
Total.		

With the exception of 5 houses, no decision had been reached on the houses included in the 1958 programme at the year end.

During the year the following houses included in the 1957 and 1958 programmes were dealt with by individual orders.

1957 Programme.

Grenoside.

1 Wheel Lane.
30 Wheel Lane.
2 Cupola Lane.
9 Cupola Lane.
4 Top Side.
37 Top Side.
9 Top Side.

Decision.

Demolition Order.
Demolition Order.
Demolition Order.
Demolition Order.
Closing Order.
Undertaking.
Demolition Order.

Ecclesfield.

4 St. Mary's Lane.
1A Priory Road.
1B Priory Road.

Demolition Order.
Closing Order.
Closing Order.

Chapelton.

2 Hollowgate.

Undertaking.

Wortley.

Smithy Fold (Mrs. Severn).
Smithy Fold (A. Housley).

Demolition Order.
Demolition Order.

1958 Programme.

Chapelton.

27 White Lane.

Decision.

Undertaking.

Stannington.

Robin Hood Cottage, Greaves
Lane (Thorpe).

Demolition Order.

Robin Hood Cottage, Greaves
Lane (Goodison).

Demolition Order.

Tankersley.

Top Pit Cottage.

Demolition Order.

Klondyke Works House.

Undertaking.

The 32 Clearance Orders made since the programme began have now been resolved as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
1.	Grenoside (Cupola Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
2.	High Green (Jeffcock Place) Clearance Order.	1955.	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
3.	Chapelton (Greenhead Lane & Chapel Square) Clearance Order.	1955.	13	Confirmed and Partially Demolished.
4.	Chapelton (Cowley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	11	Confirmed and Demolished.
5.	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
6.	Ecclesfield (St. Mary's Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
7.	Ecclesfield (Stocks Hill) Clearance Order.	1955.	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
8.	Ecclesfield (Yew Lane & High Street) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1955.	5	Refused but x Houses Demolished.
9.	Chapelton (Elliott Lane) Clearance Order.	1956.	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
10.	Chapelton (Lane End) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	7	Confirmed and Demolished.
11.	Pilley (Gate Inn Cottages) Clearance Order.	1956.	3	Confirmed.
12.	Pilley (Pilley Village) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	5	Confirmed.
13.	Tankersley (Colliery Yard) Clearance Order.	1956.	20	Confirmed and Demolished.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
14.	Tankersley (Top Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1956.	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
15.	Ecclesfield (Townend Road & Stocks Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	15	Confirmed. /
16.	Grenoside (Bower Lane) Clearance Order.	1957.	2	Confirmed.
17.	Grenoside (Cinder Hill) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed.
18.	Grenoside (Holly House Lane) Clearance Order.	1957.	5	Confirmed.
19.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
20.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957.	2	Purchase by Agreement.
21.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	5	Confirmed. /
22.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
23.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Not Confirmed but Undertakings given by Owner.
24.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
25.	Grenoside (Top Side) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed. /
26.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957.	9	Confirmed.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
27.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed. /
28.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 3) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
29.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 4) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
30.	Chapelton (Station Road) Clearance Order.	1957.	7	Confirmed.
31.	High Green (Thompson Hill) Clearance Order.	1957.	2	Confirmed.
32.	Tankersley (Low Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed and Demolished.

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

* Undertaking given by owners (Sheffield Corporation) not to re-let the houses as they were agreed unfit.

Clearance Areas Refs. 19, 21, 22 & 25 each included one house previously covered by an individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

Clearance Order Ref. 25 was modified to exclude one dwelling which is to be made fit by the owner

Demolition of Condemned Houses.

During the year action was taken in default of the owners to demolish 16 houses which were condemned between 1937 and 1955. With the exception of 3 vacant houses at Ecclesfield owned by the Council, all the long outstanding demolitions have now been completed.

Demolition of 3 houses at Ecclesfield included in Clearance Area Ref. No. 6 was also carried out by the Council in default of the owner.

Information regarding the demolition of other houses included in Clearance Areas since 1955 is given in the preceding table.

One individual house dealt with in 1958 was demolished during the year.

By the year end, 116 families had been re-housed from the condemned houses dealt with in 1955/58.

Improvement Grants.

The number of new applications for improvement grants received during the year was 14 involving 20 houses.

The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	-	7.
Refused	-	1.
Withdrawn	-	1.
Deferred	-	5 (11 houses).

The number of applications which had not been determined at the end of 1957 was 4 involving 4 houses. These were all approved in 1958.

11 schemes approved in 1957 and 2 approved in 1958 were completed during the year.

The amount of individual grants paid varied from £66. 10s. Od. to £347., the total paid during the year being £2,579. for 11 schemes.

The number of new applications received during 1958 (14) was lower than for 1957 (21).

Repairs under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

The use of the Public Health and Housing Acts to deal with the elimination of nuisances and remedying of defects in dwellinghouses was continued during the year. Further information is set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	153
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	625
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.	79
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	325

3.	Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-	
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	58
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	95
2.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.</u>	
(a)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	13
(b)	Number of defective dwellinghouses (excluding those shown in (a) above), in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	33
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
A.	<u>Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957.</u>	
1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	1
2.	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	By owners	-
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	-
B.	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	By owners	18 *
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	-
*	Includes 7 notices under West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.	

C. Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957
(Demolition Orders).

1.	Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	20
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
3.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-
4.	<u>Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>	

There are now no recorded cases of statutory overcrowding in the district.

Repairs under the Rent Act 1957.

During the year 23 applications were received from tenants of houses for certificates of disrepair. In twenty of these cases the owners gave undertakings to carry out the required works, in two cases the applications were withdrawn and the remaining application had not been dealt with at the year end.

There were 35 applications received towards the end of 1957 which were given attention during the year. In 24 cases undertakings were given by the owners, 5 were withdrawn and in 6 cases certificates of disrepair were issued. Five of the certificates were cancelled by the year end. This information is summarised as follows:-

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair outstanding from 1957	-	35
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair received in 1958	-	<u>23</u>
Total to be dealt with	-	<u>58</u>
Applications withdrawn	-	7
Undertakings received from owners	-	44
Certificates of Disrepair issued	-	6
Applications outstanding at year end	-	<u>1</u>
Total	-	<u>58</u>
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled during 1958	-	<u>5</u>

As was anticipated, the rate of applications for certificates of disrepair showed a steady decrease during the year and at the year end there was every indication that future applications would be few and far between.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The total number of moveable dwellings in the district at the year end was 191 showing a slight decrease of 7 on 1957.

Distribution of the dwellings is shown in the following table:-

Parish.	Situation.	Total No. of Dwellings.	Type of Dwellings.		
			Trailer.	Van.	Shed.
Bradfield.	Upper Midhope.	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows.	31	18	2	11
	Low Bradfield.	1	1	-	-
	High Bradfield.	8	2	1	5
	Bradfield Dale.	5	-	1	4
	Worrall.	13	12	-	1
	Loxley & Holdworth.	6	3	-	3
	Stannington.	9	9	-	-
	Dungworth.	21	1	2	18
	Ughill.	13	-	2	11
	Oughtibridge &) Wharnccliffe Side.)	7	7	-	-
	Folderings.	3	-	1	2
	Ewden Valley.	2	-	-	2
Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield.	6	6	-	-
	Chapelton.	10	9	1	-
	High Green.	6	6	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley.	8	7	1	-
	Grenoside.	32	32	-	-
Tankersley.	Hoyland Common and Pilley.	3	2	1	-
Wortley.	Wortley.	6	6	-	-
TOTALS.		191	121	12	58

During the year 5 applications for licences or renewals were received to cover the stationing and use of individual moveable dwellings within the district. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Number of new applications received	- 2.
Number of renewal applications received	- 3.
Applications refused	- 3.
Appeals against refusal	- Nil.

25 additional applications for site licences involving 65 dwellings were dealt with as follows:-

Conditional licences granted	- 14 (33 dwellings).
Licences refused	- 11 (32 dwellings).
Appeals against refusal	- Nil.

The Council gave a good deal of consideration during the year to the problem of residential caravanning in the district.

The desirability of developing a municipal site was investigated and visits were made in this connection to municipal and privately developed sites in an adjoining area.

The Council came to the conclusion after full investigation that residential caravan sites are undesirable and that all residential sites over which the Council have control shall be cleared by the end of 1968.

The established sites which are to receive planning approval for the ten year period must be brought up to a satisfactory sanitary standard.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 290 visits have been made to 289 premises for the purpose of inspection for eradication of insect pests. Further details are set out on the following table:-

Ward.	Premises Inspected.		Total Visits.		Premises Found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council.	Private.	Council.	Private.	Bugs.	Cock rchs.	Other Ins-ects.	Council	Pri-vate
Chapelton.	45	17	45	17	-	1	13	14	-
High Green.	49	14	49	15	1	-	2	3	-
Ecclesfield.	19	19	19	19	1	2	5	8	-
Colley.	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside.	9	8	9	8	-	-	1	1	-
Tankersley.	17	39	17	39	-	-	-	-	-
Wortley.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall.	17	7	17	7	-	-	8	8	-
Stannington.	11	6	11	6	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley.	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
TOTALS.	172	117	172	118	2	3	30	35	-

The number of premises inspected during the year showed a small increase on the 1957 figure and there was an increase in the number of infestations found.

Insects dealt with in addition to bed bugs and cockroaches have included silverfish, flies, red spider mite, crickets and wasps.

Infestations of red spider mite have occurred in Council houses at Chapelton where conditions have been particularly favourable for their development. These insects have no public health significance but are of nuisance value. They are resistant to most modern insecticides but can be controlled by malathion which is one of a group of organo-phosphorous insecticides developed to deal with insects which have developed resistance to the modern chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides such as D.D.T.

17 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior

to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies involving their houses. The number of privately owned houses involved was 13 and Sheffield Corporation Houses 4.

Routine inspections of our Council houses as they became vacant have been continued during the year.

The disinfestation work has been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by Mr. T. Fletcher, the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 1,692 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction in the district. This figure includes 1,150 visits made in connection with sewer baiting and treatments.

Further details in respect of surface infestations only are as follows:-

Ward.	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises.	No. of Treatments.
Chapelton.	91	29	28
High Green.	29	9	9
Ecclesfield.	110	30	31
Colley.	1	1	1
Grenoside.	76	21	21
Tankersley.	59	15	11
Wortley.	34	8	8
Westnall.	88	29	28
Stannington.	18	6	4
Loxley.	36	13	13
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	542	161	154

The payment of grants towards local authority rodent control services by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ceased with the coming into operation of the appropriate provisions of the Local Government Act, 1958, but the Minister still retains the right to require reports by virtue of the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. The Minister's pest control arrangements have been streamlined but continuation of liaison with local authorities through Workable Area Committees is recommended. The scope of the work of the Workable Area Committee covering the Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster areas which includes this district has been extended to include insect pest control problems.

A copy of the report on rodent control works submitted to the Ministry for the twelve months period ended 31st March 1958 is set out overleaf:-

	Type of Property				(5) Agric- ultur- al.
	Non-Agricultural.				
	(1) Local Author- ity.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses).	(3) All Other (including Business Premises).	(4) Total of Cols. (1),(2) & (3).	
1. No.of properties in Local Authority's District.	22	13,496	1,772	15,290	286
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	1	186	9	196	1
	21	-	-	21	70
	-	390	305	695	30
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	305	895	803	2,003	122
4. No.of properties inspect- ed which were found to be infested by (a) Rats (Major (Minor (b) Mice (Major (Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	4	141	5	150	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	3	45	4	52	-
5. No.of infested proper- ties treated by L.A.	7	186	9	202	1
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	22	204	9	235	1
7. No.of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing).	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
8. No.of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
10. No.of "Block" Control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 91 visits have been made by the Health Department Staff to investigate notified cases of infectious disease.

Details of these visits are as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	-	56
Food Poisoning	-	1
Dysentery	-	34.

Disinfection was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative as required.

NUISANCES.

During the year, 418 visits were made for the detection and abatement of 114 nuisances and supervision of remedial works. These figures do not include nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing Section of the report.

The number of nuisances arising during the year was 109 and there were 5 outstanding from 1957. Five nuisances were not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or defective drains	-	64.
Defective sanitary conveniences	-	15.
Nuisances from keeping animals	-	6.
Overflowing cesspools etc.	-	10.
Offensive accumulations or deposits	-	6.
Miscellaneous	-	8.

Total.	<u>109.</u>
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Smoke nuisances are referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution section of the report.

35 informal and 7 formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances.

The remaining nuisances, principally choked drains, were dealt with without serving notices. The drain cleansing service operated by the Department on the basis of a fixed sum of 7/6d. per job is usually

acceptable to property owners and much delay in dealing with such nuisances is thereby eliminated.

The Council's operative cleansed 39 drains on privately owned properties during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Clean Air Act 1956 became fully effective in June this year when the outstanding sections dealing with the prohibition of dark smoke emissions, reduction of grit and dust emission and abatement of smoke nuisances etc. became operative.

There are indications in the district that industry will be fully co-operative and new furnaces installed in factories during the year have been of excellent design for clean air purposes.

During the year, notification was received from the Minister that a coke oven plant operated by the National Coal Board, intermittent coal-fired brick kilns in a silica firebrick works, and an electric arc furnace in an engineering works have been registered under the Alkali Act and will be administered direct by the Alkali Inspectorate.

Thirty smoke observations were carried out on industrial chimneys during the year and the management was interviewed where emissions were excessive.

One application for a certificate of exemption under the provisions of Section 2(3) of the Clean Air Act 1956 was received in respect of the reheating furnaces in a forge and this was later granted for a period of one year.

The Council took part in a publicity campaign sponsored by the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and for organisation purposes joined forces with neighbouring authorities under the title of the Barnsley and District Clean Air Campaign Committee.

A mobile exhibition visited the district for 3 days setting up for one day at Ecclesfield, Oughtibridge and Chapeltown. A small static exhibition was organised at Oughtibridge in connection with the campaign and also to publicise the Council's proposal to make Oughtibridge the first Smoke Control Area in the district involving existing houses and industry. There was an official opening by the Chairman of the Council to which local industrialists were invited and the interest shown in the exhibition during the 3 days was very gratifying.

The Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order was almost ready for submission in principle to the Minister at the year end. The operative date

envisaged for this Order is the autumn of 1960.

The Smoke Control Order in respect of new Council development in 23 acres of land at Burncross was submitted for confirmation towards the year end and is expected to come into operation in September 1959. This will be the first Order to operate in the district.

Miners' concessionary coal still remains the principal difficulty in introducing smoke control orders in mining communities.

Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus was maintained in operation on behalf of the County Council as follows:-

- (1) Smoke Filter recording daily suspended matter in the atmosphere. This apparatus is sited at the Council Offices.
- (2) Deposit Gauge recording monthly deposits of heavier particles settling out from the atmosphere. This is sited at Hallwood Hospital.
- (3) Lead Peroxide Gauge recording monthly the presence of sulphur in the atmosphere. This apparatus is also sited at Hallwood Hospital.

Measurements recorded by the instruments are set out in the following table:-

Month.	Smoke Filter. Average daily Filtrate. mg/m ³	Deposit Gauge. Monthly Deposit. Tons per sq. mile.	Lead Peroxide Gauge. Average Daily Concentration mgSO ₃ /100 cm ² .
January.	0.2008	11.53 *	1.08
February.	0.148	14.91	0.80
March.	0.169	9.27	1.23
April.	0.127	7.17	0.86
May.	0.117	15.71	0.70
June.	0.107	8.64	0.39
July.	0.083	11.51	0.36
August.	0.080	5.50	0.49
September.	0.11	31.39	0.44
October.	0.12	10.44	0.40
November.	0.24	4.84	1.34
December.	0.22	7.44	1.39
Full year 1958.	0.1435	138.35	0.79
Full year 1957.	0.2137	114.48	0.92
Full year 1956.	0.186	131.16	0.98
Full year 1955.	0.144	129.93	1.25
Full year 1954.	0.105	117.79	0.87
Full year 1953.	0.110	88.51	0.71
Full year 1952.	0.119	113.69	0.79

* No record, bottle broken by frost, average monthly deposit taken for this month.

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

The number of factories in the district at the year end was 98. Further details and location of the factories is shown in the following table :-

Location.	Total Factories.	Classific- ation.		Trade Classification.												
		Power.	No Power.	Special.	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging and Rolling.	Fireclay and Brickworking.	Food Preparation.	Joinery.	Foundries.	Cinemas.	Boot Repairs.	Coal By-Products.	Building Contractors.	Others.
Ecclesfield.	25	23	1	1	3	8	2	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	5
Chapelton.	19	17	-	2	3	1	-	-	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
High Green.	5	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Grenoside.	7	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tankersley.	6	5	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley.	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stannington.	11	8	1	2	2	1	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge.	13	13	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Loxley.	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.	98	87	2	9	15	16	10	10	9	7	5	2	3	1	6	14

The number of visits made to factories was 72. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences in 5 factories. The necessary works had been completed in three cases at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 37. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and not by the local authority.

The number of licences in force for the retail sale of milk under Special Designations were as follows :-

Designation.	Licences Issued.	
	Dealers.	Supplementary.
Tuberculin Tested.	50	9
Pasteurised.	52	9
Sterilised.	4	5

The district is not yet covered by a Specified Area Order and some raw milk from non-designated herds is sold loose by retail.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, at the year end was 81. This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 79 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 180.

Twelve applications for registration of premises for storage and sale of ice-cream were received during the year. All were approved.

109 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade.	No. of Samples.	
	Ice Cream.	Cream Lollies.
Grade I	70	10
Grade II	17	3
Grade III	6	1
Grade IV	2	-

Investigations were made in connection with Grade II, III and IV samples and suitable steps were successfully taken to correct faults.

All premises were found to be generally satisfactory from the point of view of hygiene.

Meat.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 1,787 including 1 pig slaughtered on private premises for home use.

Post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered for sale have been carried out involving 355 visits during the period. Some Sunday meat inspection work has been involved during the summer months.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses Used - 5. Total number of Visits - 355.

Slaughtered and Inspected.			Surrendered and Destroyed.					Total Weight. (lbs)
Animal.	Number Inspected.	Number Diseased.		Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.	
Beast.	523	125	Carcases (whole).	-	2	1	-	235
Sheep.	700	11	Carcases (part).	-	1	-	-	25
Pigs.	552	16	Heads.	11	-	3	-	171
Calves.	11	-	Lungs.	87	3	7	-	695
Pigs killed on private premises.	1	-	Hearts.	21	1	1	-	132
			Livers.	31	6	4	-	162
			Mesenteries.	28	-	-	-	186
			Udders.	2	-	-	-	22
			Miscellaneous.	4	-	1	-	22
TOTALS.	1787	152						1650

The 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of carcase and offal found to be diseased was surrendered by the owners and was suitably disposed of. Removal of the meat and offal was carried out by Council transport.

There was a substantial reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district and except for the number of pigs which remained approximately the same the reductions applied to all other classes of animals.

The average quality of the animals slaughtered was satisfactory.

The principal disease encountered is still tuberculosis. More detailed information is given in the following table:-

Type of Animal.	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	158	365	11	700	553	-
Number inspected.	158	365	11	700	553	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	2	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	24	-	9	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	4	6	-	2	1	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	13	82	-	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	8	22	-	-	1	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Full co-operation has again been given by the butchers using the slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 24.

There are 31 butchers' shops in the district and these comply generally with the Food Hygiene Regulations although in a few cases works of improvement are outstanding.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of food shops in the district at the year end was 301. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Locality	Trade Classification									
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery & Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/or Green-grocery	Cafes	Hotels & Clubs	Ice Cream principally	Total	Ice Cream (subsidiary)
Ecclesfield	11	5	33	2	7	1	14	1	74	15
Chapelton	7	5	38	2	5	3	19	-	79	17
High Green	2	5	18	1	2	-	11	-	39	14
Grenoside	3	2	10	1	2	-	6	1	25	6
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Ecclesfield Parish	23	17	101	6	16	4	52	2	221	52
Oughtibridge	2	1	17	-	-	-	8	-	28	6
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	8	1
Worrall	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	6	3
Loxley	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	9	2
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	1	1	-	8	-	27	3
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	6	-	-	2	7	-	15	1
Bradfield Parish	7	3	48	1	2	2	30	-	93	16
Tankersley Parish	1	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	13	-
Wortley Parish	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
TOTALS.	31	20	160	7	18	6	87	3	332	68

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

Ham	8	tins.
Ham Cooked	38½	lbs.
Tongue	3½	lbs.
Tongue	5	tins.
Pork	1	tin.
Luncheon Meat	107	lbs.
Luncheon Meat	13	tins.

Corned Beef	23	lbs.
Corned Beef	5	tins.
Corned Mutton	6	lbs.
Jellied Veal	1	tin.
Jellied Veal	$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.
Bacon	1	lb.
Sausages	3	lbs.
Casserole Steak	7	tins.
Apricots	4	tins.
Grapefruit	1	tin.
Oranges	6	tins.
Peaches	7	tins.
Pineapple	10	tins.
Plums	1	tin.
Pears	6	tins.
Tomatoes	42	tins.
Milk	5	tins.
Peas	6	tins.
Beans	4	tins.
Tomatoes	24	lbs.
Crab	1	tin.
Sardines	1	tin.
Pork Pies	12.	
Cream Cake	2	lbs.
Jam Rolls	3.	
Biscuits	1	pkt.
Cake	2	lbs.
Coconut	1	pkt.
Sugar	2	lbs.
Butter	$6\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Butter	1	pkt.
Cheese	70	lbs.
Cheese	2	pkts.
Cheese and Celery	2	pkts.
Cheese Spread	1	box.
Tea	6	pkts.
Coffee	2	tins.
Jam	4	lbs.
Treacle	1	tin.
Pickles	3	jars.
Cornflakes	2	pkts.
Sultanas	34	lbs.
Soup	8	tins.
Orange Crush	1	bottle.
Mint Sauce	1	jar.
Suet	3	pkts.

Owing to other commitments it was not found possible to maintain inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations at the same rate as in 1957.

Eight schedules of works were issued during the year. There were no applications for certificates of exemption under the Regulations.

